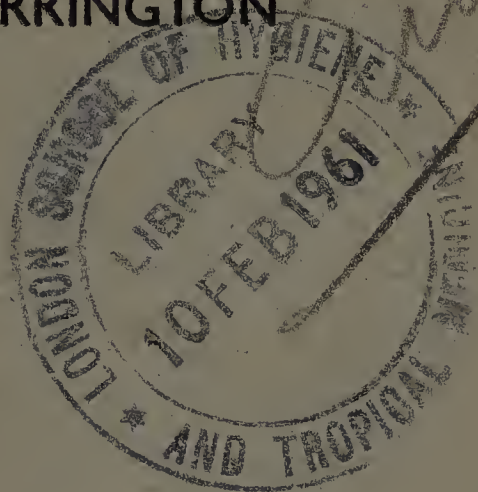


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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1956

including the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

ERIC H. MOORE

B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Lowes Limited, Southport.

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COMMITTEES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1956

RELATED HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE

The Mayor Councillor H. GREENWOOD, J.P.

Alderman DAVID PLINSTON, J.P. (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. AMY HINDLE (Deputy Chairman)

Alderman JOHN MORRIS, J.P.

Councillor HAROLD GRAY, J.P.

Alderman JOSEPH POOLE, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. MARY HARDMAN

Alderman JOHN SMITH

Councillor W. MULLEN

Councillor ARTHUR BOYLE

Councillor JAMES PHOENIX, J.P.

Councillor H. G. BRANDWOOD

Councillor JOHN SMALL

Councillor W. G. CALDWELL,
LL.B., J.P.

Councillor W. P. TAYLOR

HEALTH COMMITTEE

All the members of the Related Health Services Committee plus the following co-opted members:—

Dr. A. R. BARBER

Mrs. J. B. ROBERTSON, J.P.

Dr. W. E. BOWDEN

Mrs. F. M. SADLER

Mr. J. SELWYN JONES

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor BRANDWOOD

Councillor SMALL

Councillor GREENWOOD

Dr. BARBER

Councillor GRAY

NURSING SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman POOLE

Mr. R. P. LUNT

Alderman SMITH

Mrs. K. BOWDEN

Councillor GRAY

Mrs. B. FAIRCLOUGH

Councillor Mrs. HARDMAN

Mrs. J. B. ROBERTSON

TOWN CLERK

J. P. ASPDEN, Esq., LL.B.

STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1956

WHOLE-TIME STAFF

Medical Officer of Health : ERIC H. MOORE, B.Sc., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health: ALEXANDER GATHERER, M.B., CH.B.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health: ANGELA MANNING, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.)

MARY GRAHAM, M.B., CH.B.

Principal Dental Officer: A. P. FINLAY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

Dental Officer: Mrs. P. LAWTON, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector: H. A. RICHARDSON, CERT. S.I.B., CERT. R.S.I. (Meat and Foods).

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: W. H. MOLYNEUX, CERT. R.S.I., CERT. R.S.I. (Meat and Foods).

Superintendent of Health Visitors and School Nurses: Miss A. N. AGAR, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives: Miss M. ADDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Midwife Teacher's Cert.

Superintendent of Home Nurses: Miss F. E. FREEMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Lay Administrative Assistant: W. ATKINSON, D.P.A., CERT. S.I.B.

Duly Authorised Officers: LEONARD WARE, R.M.P.A., PERCY HAZELDINE.

Domestic Help Organiser: Mrs. M. ADAMS.

Ambulance Officer: W. H. BELL.

PART-TIME STAFF:

Consultant Obstetrician: Mr. G. W. H. MILLINGTON, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.O.G.

Consultant Ear, Nose, and Throat Surgeon: Mr. WALTER E. HUNTER, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chest Physician: JAMES BLACK, M.D., F.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Officer: ROBERT M. WHITE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Public Analyst: J. D. SHERRATT, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

MEDICAL STAFF

Four medical officers were employed during the year, and the duties were as outlined in my previous reports. The Senior Assistant Medical Officer, from October, attended half-time a course for the Diploma of Public Health at the University of Manchester, and part-time assistance was obtained to carry out clinical work which had formerly been his responsibility.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Warrington.*

Mr. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1956.

The statistical reports show that the general health position during the year was satisfactory, but I would draw special attention to the increased notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis which were largely due to the activities of a Mass Miniature Radiography Unit in the town during the first quarter of the year. Subsequently, arrangements were made with the Regional Hospital Board for the visit of the unit one half-day weekly as a permanent feature. These activities, together with the continued action of the Chest Clinic and the Health Visiting Service, have resulted in more cases being brought to light. It is important that every case of tuberculosis should be diagnosed at the earliest possible moment. It has long been suspected that there was a reservoir of unknown cases in the community, and the recent activity is bringing to light these cases, only serves to emphasise the fact that there is no room for complacency in dealing with tuberculosis, and that while it is easier to-day to cure the disease it is as infectious as ever it was, and it is very wrong of the public to think that the disease has been conquered.

Review of the summary of vital statistics indicates no major trends, and there has been no unusual incidence of any form of disease.

Towards the latter end of the year inspections and preparations were made in connection with an enquiry to be held in a proposed clearance area, and there has been generally steady progress in slum clearance by this procedure and by the demolition of individual unfit houses.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector contains a section on atmospheric pollution, which is of increased importance in view of the efforts which will be made in the coming years in order to produce clean air.

I would like to express my appreciation of the help and encouragement which I have received from the Chairman and members of the Health and Related Health Services Committees, to the Officers of various Departments of the authority, and to my medical colleagues in all branches of the service for their ready co-operation. Finally, I must thank all members of the staff who have so diligently carried out the work outlined in this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC H. MOORE,

Medical Officer of Health.



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GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

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General Information

Average height above sea-level: 50 feet.

Prevailing winds: West and South-west.

Area of County Borough in acres	...	...	...	...	4,639
Number of separate dwellings occupied (1931)...	...	...	...	...	17,341
Number of families or separate occupiers (1931)	...	...	...	...	18,474
Rateable value, at 1st April, 1955	...	...	...	...	£472,668
Rateable value, at 1st April, 1956	...	...	...	...	£780,379
Actual product of a penny rate:—					
1955/56	...	...	...	...	£1,904·40
1956/57	...	...	...	...	£3,188·63
Population:—					
Census figure, 1951	...	...	...	...	80,681
				1956	1955
Registrar-General's Estimates of Population at June 30th	...	...	...	...
				*79,620	*79,770
Estimated Child Population (i.e. under 15 years) at June 30th	...	...	...	...
				19,000	19,200

*These figures are "Home population figures" (i.e. they include members of the Armed Forces stationed in Warrington).

Summary of Vital Statistics

Live Births—					1956		1955	
Legitimate:	Males	655	} 1239	658	} 1259
	Females	...	...	...	584		601
Illegitimate:	Males	32	} 74	32	} 65
	Females	...	...	...	42		33
Totals					...	1313	1324	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population					...	16.49	16.59	
Corrected Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population					...	15.66	15.76	
Still Births—								
Legitimate:	Males	11	} 22	9	} 32
	Females	...	...	...	11		23
Illegitimate:	Males	—	} 2	3	} 4
	Females	...	...	...	2		1
Totals					...	24	36	
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 population					...	0.30	0.45	
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 live and still-								
births					...	17.95	26.47	
Deaths					...	894	937	
Death Rate per 1,000 home population					...	11.23	11.74	
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 popula-					...			
tion					...	13.48	14.08	
Maternal Deaths					...	1	1	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live								
and still-births					...	0.74	0.74	
Infant Mortality (Deaths of infants under								
one year of age)					...	49	38	
Legitimate:	Males	31	} 46	17	} 35
	Females	...	...	...	15		18
Illegitimate	Males	2	} 3	3	} 3
	Females	...	...	...	1		—
Totals					...	49	38	
Infantile Mortality Rate					...	37.31	28.70	
Neo-Natal Deaths (Deaths of infants in								
first 28 days of life)					...	34	22	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate					...	25.89	16.61	
Deaths from Bronchitis per 1,000 home								
population					...	1.12	1.04	
Deaths from Pneumonia per 1,000 home								
population					...	0.55	0.48	
Deaths from Cancer of lung and Bronchus								
per 1,000 home population					...	0.42	0.37	
Deaths from other forms of Cancer per								
1,000 home population					...	1.46	1.53	
Marriages					...	734	753	
Marriage rate per 1,000 population					...	9.2	9.4	

Vital Statistics

1937-1956

Year	Per 1,000 Population		Per 1,000 Live Births		Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	
	Death Rate	Live Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-Natal Death Rate	Still Birth Rate	Still Births and Infant Deaths
1937	12.5	17.1	82.4	42.3	44.7	123.3
1938	11.2	16.4	72.5	41.3	53.8	122.1
1939	11.2	16.5	53.4	24.0	47.2	97.8
1940	13.9	17.8	65.8	30.0	46.7	108.8
1941	12.6	18.4	87.1	34.3	46.3	128.4
1942	11.9	18.4	70.9	32.2	42.5	109.5
1943	12.3	19.8	76.4	30.5	35.9	109.2
1944	12.3	21.5	62.4	28.3	32.9	92.2
1945	12.0	19.4	73.1	32.6	30.9	101.7
1946	11.7	21.7	57.9	31.4	38.9	93.8
1947	11.8	22.7	85.8	29.5	37.1	119.2
1948	11.2	19.5	46.5	21.0	29.2	73.9
1949	13.4	19.0	80.7	32.0	34.8	113.0
1950	11.9	18.4	38.9	18.4	23.3	61.3
1951	12.07	17.3	38.10	25.9	32.6	69.5
1952	10.59	16.63	35.26	20.26	23.44	57.88
1953	10.38	17.31	24.47	15.83	27.31	49.72
1954	11.62	16.63	36.06	27.79	24.19	61.72
1955	11.74	16.59	28.70	16.61	26.47	54.41
1956	11.23	16.49	37.31	25.89	17.95	54.75

Comparative Statistics, 1956

Statistics for Warrington compared with the average for England and Wales.

	Warring- ton	England and Wales
Rates per 1,000 Home Population		
Live Births	16·49	15·70
Deaths—		
All Causes	11·23	11·70
Tuberculosis	0·11	0·12
Rates per 1,000 related live births		
Deaths—		
All causes under 1 year of age	37·31	23·80
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		
Maternal Deaths—		
All Causes	0·74	0·56
Still Births	17·95	23·00

Causes of Death at different Periods of Life in the County Borough of Warrington

Cause of Death	Age Group and Sex														Totals	
	Under 1 year		1 to 5 years		5 to 15 years		15 to 25 years		25 to 45 years		45 to 65 years		65 to 75 years		75 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	4
Tuberculosis: Other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria: Meningococcal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infections and parasitic diseases	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant neoplasm: Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	5	—	16	15
Malignant neoplasm: Lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	11	—	29	5
Malignant neoplasm: Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	11
Malignant neoplasm: uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12	11	13	33	32
Leukaemia: Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	5	2
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Coronary Disease: Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	19	16	64	54
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	14	21	30	68	37
Other Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	6	7
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	14	36	57	86
Influenza.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	11	13	27	35
Pneumonia	6	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	4	2	20	24
Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	6	25	11	57	32
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—
Pregnancy:Childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	3	—	38	35
Motor Vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	6	2
All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	12	8
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	8	3
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
ALL CAUSES	33	16	5	3	2	7	2	4	22	17	138	81	137	112	478	416

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY

Out of 894 deaths occurring during the year 797 were attributable to the undermentioned principal causes:—

	No. of Deaths	Percentage of deaths from all Causes
1. Heart Diseases	261	29·2
2. Cancer	150	16·7
3. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	118	13·2
4. Bronchitis	89	9·9
5. Other defined and ill-defined causes...	73	8·1
6. Other Circulatory Diseases	62	6·9
7. Pneumonia	44	4·9

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS

The following deaths were not certified by a medical practitioner:—

Primary Cause of death as given by Registrar	Sex	Age at death
Carbon monoxide poisoning	M	41 years
Gross foetal abnormality (anencephaly)	F	30 mins.
Bronchial carcinoma	M	72 years

ROAD DEATHS

Age Groups	1956		Road Deaths during 1955
	Warrington Residents killed in Borough	Warrington Residents killed outside Borough	
Under 1 year	—	—	—
1 to 5 years	—	—	—
5 to 15 years	2	—	1
15 to 25 years	—	—	6
25 to 45 years	1	—	2
45 to 65 years	—	—	—
65 to 75 years	1	1	—
Over 75 years	1	—	1
TOTALS	5	1	10

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

1956

Principal certified Causes of Death	Age at Death									Total
	Under 24 hours	Days				Months				
		1- 7	8- 14	15- 21	22- 28	1- 3	3- 6	6- 9	9- 12	
Prematurity ...	14	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	21
Broncho- pneumonia ...	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	2	9
Congenital Abnormalities ...	3	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	9
Birth injuries ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other causes ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	8
TOTALS ...	20	9	3	1	1	6	4	2	3	49

INFANT MORTALITY

As will be seen from the summary of vital statistics the infant mortality rate rose from 28·7 in 1955 to 37·31 in 1956. It is notable that the neo-mortality rate also rose from 16·61 in 1955 to 25·89 in 1956. As in previous years, the changes in the infant mortality rate are really those produced by changes in the neo-natal death rate. Much attention continues to be given in all three branches of the service to the safeguarding of infant life, but I must again emphasise the importance of the earliest and fullest possible ante-natal care.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one maternal death during the year giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.74 per thousand live and still births.

Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Resp.):										
Males	—	—	—	1	2	11	11	19	4	48
Females	—	—	—	—	4	15	9	10	1	39
Tuberculosis(Non-Resp.):										
Males	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Females	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	1	7
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	31	70	74	147	39	48	43	40	15	507

As will be seen from the table above there has been no unusual outbreak of infectious disease. In this report tuberculosis has been classified along with infectious diseases since, truly, it must be regarded as such.

127 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, and these were almost exclusively nursed at home, being very moderate in character.

It will be seen that 5 cases of poliomyelitis occurred within the Borough without any fatal case, though a certain amount of residual disability occurred in some of the patients.

No cases of food poisoning were notified, nor did any come to the notice of the Department by other means.

Venereal Diseases

The following figures are compiled from information received from a number of clinics, including those held in Warrington.

Number of patients resident in Warrington and treated for the first time during the year:—

	1956	1955	1954
Gonorrhoea	11	16	33
Syphilis	7	6	6
Other Conditions	66	76	71

The measures taken for the control of the disease have been those outlined in my previous report and have been based mainly upon diligent contact tracing. This work has been carried out most painstakingly by the Health Visitors, who regularly visit all households from which notifications have been received, and at the time of their visits carry out their contact tracing. Arrangements are also in force whereby a Health Visitor attends at the Chest Clinic. The "Contacts" Register which was compiled in 1954, is still maintained, and forms a basis for checking the activity in this field. The tables below show the work done in this respect.

The co-operation received from the medical staff at the Chest Clinic is worthy of special mention, since the free exchange of information which takes place between the hospital staff and the local authority staff has enabled much useful work in the preventive field to be carried out.

It cannot be too strongly stressed that while the death rate from tuberculosis has fallen considerably, the incidence of the disease has not fallen. There has been much national propaganda which has tended to mislead the public into thinking that the battle against tuberculosis has been won. It is unfortunate that so much emphasis has been laid on the improvement in treatment and the diminishing death rate. Similar publicity should be given to the fact that the incidence of tuberculosis is as great as ever, and that there is no room for complacency, as there was no room for it 20 years ago. While it is good that the public should realise that tuberculosis can be cured, they should also realise that it can still spread through the community, causing much illness and, in some cases, permanent disability.

During the year there were 4 male and 4 female deaths from respiratory tuberculosis. Of these 8 deaths, 7 occurred in the age group 45 to 65, and 1 over 65 years of age.

The local policy with regard to re-housing of tuberculous families continued as in previous years.

DOMICILIARY VISITING

Regular visiting of all households from which notifications have been received is accompanied by intensive efforts to trace all contacts with a known case of respiratory tuberculosis. All contacts so traced are entered in the register and are repeatedly visited and encouraged to attend the Chest Clinic, or to continue to attend where the Chest Physician advises this. The attendance of contacts at the hospital clinic for surveillance leaves much to be desired, but has considerably improved in the last year.

The following table gives details of the numbers of contacts on the register.

Type of Contact	No. ascertained
New Contacts with new cases notified during year ...	362
New contacts with old cases notified in previous years	54
Old Contacts with old cases notified in previous years	98
TOTALS	514

At the end of the year there were 2,071 persons recorded in the Contacts Register.

CONTACTS VISITED

Contacts with new cases visited for first time	281
Visits to contacts with old cases	826
Total visits	1107

B.C.G. VACCINATION

B.C.G. vaccination is carried out by the Chest Clinic, and during the year 53 contacts received B.C.G. vaccination. It is intended, as the staff position improves, to undertake a certain limited amount of B.C.G. vaccination among older schoolchildren, but in the year under review, pressure of work and the restricted staff has not allowed this work to be carried out.

INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

Year	Notifications		Death Rate		
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	All Forms
1937	1.30	0.29	0.91	0.04	0.95
1938	1.10	0.35	0.54	0.05	0.59
1939	0.91	0.18	0.72	0.08	0.80
1940	0.87	0.04	0.79	0.07	0.86
1941	0.94	0.19	0.62	0.07	0.69
1942	0.89	0.33	0.71	0.08	0.79
1943	0.92	0.34	0.76	0.15	0.91
1944	1.16	0.25	0.60	0.11	0.71
1945	1.05	0.25	0.64	0.08	0.72
1946	0.76	0.17	0.63	0.09	0.72
1947	0.69	0.10	0.44	0.09	0.53
1948	1.17	0.12	0.58	0.06	0.64
1949	0.75	0.09	0.43	0.04	0.47
1950	0.67	0.09	0.28	0.05	0.33
1951	0.84	0.19	0.27	0.12	0.40
1952	0.93	0.02	0.17	0.05	0.22
1953	1.05	0.07	0.14	0.01	0.15
1954	0.89	0.07	0.15	0.01	0.17
1955	0.78	0.09	0.11	—	0.11
1956	1.09	0.12	0.10	0.01	0.11

DEATHS

There were 8 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis during the year, and one death from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

The table of causes of death on page 14 gives the analysis by age and sex of those dying of respiratory and all other forms of tuberculosis.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Duties under Part III of the National Assistance Act were carried out by the Welfare Services Department, with the exception of Section 47. No action was taken during the year under Section 47.

For the following remarks concerning epileptics, spastics and blind persons, and the relative statistics, I am indebted to the Chief Officer of Welfare Services, who has provided me with the necessary information.

Epileptics and Spastics

Recreational handicraft facilities for these and other types of handicapped persons are provided and a full-time Crafts Instructress gives instruction and assistance in classes conducted at the Welfare Services Department. The Crafts Instructress attends at the homes of some handicapped persons who cannot attend the classes. It is proposed to provide a Social Centre for all classes of handicapped persons, and this Centre will be available for epileptics and spastics.

13 Spastics are crippled to such a degree as to merit registration under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, 1 of whom is employed in the Workshops for Blind and Disabled Persons and 8 attend the pastime handicraft class. There are 3 males and 10 females registered as spastics under Section 29. None of those registered are in welfare accommodation or in special homes.

Home visiting is done in special cases.

32 epileptics are known to the Authority and the table below gives details of these cases:—

EPILEPTICS

	Total number known to Authority	Registered as handicapped persons under Section 29 of National Assistance Act 1948	In Epileptic Colonies	In residential accommodation provided under Part III of National Assistance Act 1948
Males	14	9	1	—
Females	18	8	2	—
Totals ...	32	17	3	—

Of these 32 spastics, 2 men are employed in the Workshops for the Blind and Disabled Persons. 1 man and 1 woman attend the pastime handicrafts class.

Blind Persons

The tables below indicate the new registrations of partially sighted and blind persons and the incidence during the year of this disability due to cataract and glaucoma:—

BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

1. NUMBERS ON THE REGISTER

	BLIND			PARTIALLY SIGHTED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Numbers on register at 1.1.56	85	90	175	18	8	26
Numbers added to register during year.....	2	13	15	1	3	4
Numbers on register at 31.12.56	78	95	173	16	8	24

2. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Form B.D. 8 recommended:				
(a) No treatment:				
Blind persons	3	2	—	5
Partially-sighted persons.....	—	—	—	—
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical):				
Blind persons	4	—	—	2
Partially-sighted persons.....	3	—	—	1
Number of cases at (b) above which, on follow-up action, had received treatment: Blind Persons	2	—	—	2

During the year no case of retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants was notified.

Notifications of Birth

The table below gives details of all births notified during the year occurring in the home, or in Institutions, and gives the total number of births finally attributable to Warrington after outward transfer of births attributable to other Authorities. This figure of attributable notified births does not necessarily coincide with the number of attributable registered births supplied by the Registrar-General.

[illegible]

Services under the National Health
Service Act

SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

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SECTION 22

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

GENERAL

There has been no significant change in the pattern of the service, the accommodation available being in rented Church premises. The difficulties outlined in my previous reports continued, but at the time of writing, it is gratifying to know that Ministry approval has been given for the building of the new clinic at the rear of the Health Department, which will result in material improvements in all services.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SERVICES

Attendances at the Local Health Authority's ante-natal clinic during the year were as follows:—

Number of expectant mothers attending	1254
Number who had not previously attended any clinic during current pregnancy	1223
Total number of attendances made.....	1757

These figures include a large number of patients who attended once only and who are then booked for hospital confinement and are referred to hospital ante-natal clinics, and they also include patients from the areas of Lancashire and Cheshire County Councils.

One post-natal session is held each week at the same time as an ante-natal clinic with a consultant obstetrician in attendance. Mothers confined at home are encouraged to attend this clinic for a post-natal examination about six weeks after confinement. During the year 24 women attended as compared with 52 in 1955. Of course, the majority of patients who are confined in their own homes have booked a doctor who carries out post-natal examination under his own arrangements, and these 24 women are those who attended for post-natal examination having booked no doctor for their confinement. Reference to the section on Midwifery shows that only 54 women did not book a doctor. Midwives and Health Visitors stress the importance of post-natal examination during their routine visits.

During the year a system of ante-natal classes, consisting of three lectures and demonstrations, was developed, and these lectures are given by the Midwifery Superintendent of the Warrington General Hospital, the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, and the Superintendent Health Visitor. Attendance initially was rather small, but these lectures are increasing in popularity and many patients have paid tribute to their usefulness.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

This work, as previously, has been carried out most efficiently by the Midwives of the Authority, and the tables on the following page reflect very creditably the care and attention which they devote to premature infants.

During 1956, 40 premature infants were born at home to Warrington mothers compared with 41 in 1955. The following table gives details of their subsequent progress.

The total number of premature infants born in the area during 1956 was 114 compared with 116 born during 1955.

PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME TO WARRINGTON MOTHERS

Weight at Birth	Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Grand Total
	Total	Died within 24 hrs of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs of birth	Survived 28 days	
3-lb. 4-oz. or less	1	—	1	1	—	—	2
Over 3-lb. 4-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 6-oz. ...	5	—	5	—	—	—	5
Over 4-lb. 6-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 15-oz. ...	8	1	7	1	—	—	9
Over 4-lb. 15-oz. up to and including 5-lb. 8-oz. ...	23	—	23	1	—	1	24
TOTALS	37	1	36	3	—	1	40

28 premature infants died during 1956. This means that 24.6 per cent of the 114 premature infants born during the year died within a year. Only 1.7 per cent of full-term babies died before reaching the age of one year.

CHILD WELFARE

GENERAL

The Welfare Centres continued to operate as in previous years, and all are held in hired Church premises, which has necessarily restricted the activities which could be carried out.

The Centres being operated at the end of the year were as follows:

Bewsey Adult School, Folly Lane, Bewsey

Toddlers' Clinic. Tuesday 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon. (By appointment).

Welfare Centre. Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Cairo Street Chapel Schoolroom

Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Orford Congregational Church, Festival Avenue, Orford.

Toddlers' Clinic. Thursday 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon. (By appointment).

Welfare Centre. Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Parochial Hall, Lindley Avenue, Latchford

Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Details of the attendances at these Infant Welfare Centres, and at the two Toddlers' Clinics are given below:

1. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Name of Centre	No. of sessions held per month	No. of children who attended during year	First attendances of children aged		Medical Consultations		Total attendances of children	
			Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.
Bewsey	8	440	177	105	313	34	1760	189
Cairo St. ...	8	562	316	49	506	94	2729	300
Orford	8	585	194	148	478	68	1925	390
Lindley Ave.	4	241	130	4	325	32	1902	254
TOTALS	28	1828	817	306	1622	228	8316	1133

Of the 1,828 children examined by medical officers, 67 were found to have defects or conditions which were referred for treatment; and details are given below:

Hernia	4	Phimosis	5
Eyes.....	6	Naevus	4
Feet and Legs	8	Miscellaneous.....	8
Ear, Nose & Throat...	7	Teeth	24
Cardiac murmur	1		

2. TODDLERS' CLINICS

No. of Sessions held	No. of appointments made	No. of toddlers who attended	No. of revisits by toddlers	Total No. of attendances made	No. referred for treatment
96	782	290	132	422	14

Of the 14 toddlers referred for treatment, five were referred to the Orthopaedic Specialist, four to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, four to the Consultant Ophthalmologist and one to the Cardiologist.

DENTAL CARE

The Dental Service during the year has worked most satisfactorily under the direction of the newly appointed Principal School Dental Officer. Emergency and routine treatment is available for expectant and nursing mothers and young children. The demand for treatment from ante-natal patients is disappointing, probably due to the fact that the dental clinic is geographically far separated from the ante-natal clinic, and shortage of dental staff and accommodation necessarily restricts the activities of the dentists in this field. Construction of the new Dental Department, which has so recently been approved by the Ministry of Health, will greatly assist in this work.

The tables below give details of the work carried out during the year.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	17	17	17	6
Children under 5	187	117	91	87

	Ex-trac-tions	Fil-lings	Scal-ing & gum treat-ment	Cr'ns or Inlays	Silver Ni-trate treat-ment	Gen-eral Anaes-thetics	X-Rays	Dentures	
								Full	Part
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	17	2	19	—	—	6	—	3	1
Children under 5.....	172	4	1	—	—	94	—	—	—

DAY NURSERIES

GENERAL

Due to the diminishing attendance at Richmond Avenue Day Nursery, this nursery was closed in December, those children whose parents requested it being found alternative accommodation in other Day Nurseries.

The Authority at the end of the year, therefore, had two Day Nurseries in operation providing accommodation for 100 children under the age of five years.

DAY NURSERY STATISTICS

1. ADMISSIONS

Day Nursery	Number of new applications for admission			Number of Children admitted		
	Short term Cases	Social Cases	Other Cases	Short term Cases	Social Cases	Other Cases
Haryngton Avenue ...	4	26	54	4	20	45
Orford Lane ...	9	29	43	6	20	28
Richmond Avenue ...	1	2	14	1	2	10

2. ATTENDANCES MADE AT DAY NURSERIES (MONDAY TO FRIDAY)

Day Nursery	No. of attendances			No. of days open
	0—2 years	2—5 years	0—5 years	
Richmond Ave.	1927	4403	6330	250
Haryngton Ave.	3347	7978	11325	254
Orford Lane ...	3630	7758	11388	254
All Nurseries ...	8904	20139	29043	758

The table below gives the number of approved places in the two age groups at each Day Nursery, and the average daily attendances during the year.

Day Nursery	0 to 2 years		2 to 5 years		0 to 5 years	
	No. of approved places	Average daily attendance	No. of approved places	Average daily attendance	No. of approved places	Average daily attendance
Richmond Ave.	20	7.70	35	17.61	55	25.32
Haryngton Ave.	14	13.17	36	31.40	50	44.59
Orford Lane ...	14	13.89	36	30.54	50	44.83
All Nurseries ...	48	11.74	107	26.57	155	38.31

There is one private nursery in the town registered under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

Thirteen such cases were admitted to various homes during 1956 as compared with 17 in 1955. Close co-operation is maintained between the various homes to which the mothers are admitted and the Authority, in order to secure follow-up of the infants.

Included in the figure of visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1956 are 144 visits to illegitimate children under one year, and 95 to those over one year old.

Priority in the allocation of nursery accommodation is given to the children of unmarried mothers who go out to work.

SECTION 23. MIDWIFERY

MIDWIVES PRACTISING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1956

Midwives in hospitals vested in the Minister of Health ...	20
Midwives in private practice	2
Midwives employed by the Local Health Authority	9
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	1

The staff position remained unchanged during the year.

MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

There were 567 domiciliary confinements reported and 1,289 institutional confinements during the year.

Midwives employed by the Authority attended 541 cases and midwives in private practice attended 26.

The details are as follows:—

DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENTS

	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	TOTAL
Municipal Midwives ...	54	487	541
Independent Midwives ...	—	26	26
TOTALS ...	54	513	567

MEDICAL AID

Medical aid was summoned by midwives in 71 domiciliary cases, including 47 cases where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act. The Authority is liable for the payment of the practitioners' fees in the other 24 cases.

ANALGESIA

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer analgesia (trilene, gas and air and pethidine) in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board. All midwives are equipped for trilene administration.

The table below gives details of analgesics administered to Warrington mothers confined at home during the year, by municipal midwives:—

	When doctor was not present at delivery	When doctor was present at delivery	TOTAL
Gas and Air	30	11	41
Pethidine	243	79	322
Trilene	277	84	361

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

25 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified: 22 were hospital cases and 3 cases occurred in domiciliary practice.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

No case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified during the year.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

A free issue of maternity outfits is made in accordance with Ministry of Health instructions, namely, to those patients whose confinement will be conducted under the National Health Service arrangement. 573 such outfits were issued during the year.

VISITS PAID BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

	For Ante- natal Care	During Puerper- ium period	After 14th day (for post-natal care)	To Pupils' Cases	For Other Reasons	TOTAL
As Midwife...	273	504	15	184	170	1146
As Maternity Nurse ...	3875	5348	189	2248	195	11855
TOTALS	4148	5852	204	2432	365	13001

MIDWIFERY TRAINING

The Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives holds the Midwife Teachers Certificate and five Municipal Midwives are approved as district teachers for Part II Training for the Central Midwives Board Certificate.

The pupil midwives are attached to the Warrington General Hospital which is an approved Training School.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES

The Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives attended a Course for Supervisors and two midwives attended a Post-Graduate Course during the year.

SECTION 24. HEALTH VISITING

STAFF

At 1st January, 1956, the staff consisted of:—

1 Superintendent Health Visitor. 1 Whole-time Health Visitor.

11 Health Visitors/School Nurses. 1 Clinic Nurse.

2 Student Health Visitors were appointed during the year.

There were no resignations during the year.

Staff at 31st December, 1956

1 Superintendent Health Visitor. 13 Health Visitors/School Nurses.

1 Whole-time Health Visitor. 1 Clinic Nurse.

This shows a deficiency of one full-time Health Visitor and one Health Visitor/School Nurse on the basis of the proposed staff approved by the Minister of Health, excluding the Clinic Nurse.

TRAINING OF HEALTH VISITORS

Two Student Health Visitors were successful in their examination and returned to this Authority to complete their contract. At the end of the year there were no students in training.

HEALTH VISITOR'S DUTIES

The work of the Health Visitors continues to expand, and, in addition to their traditional functions many extra duties have been allotted to them in the past year. Early in the year they took over entirely the work of the Tuberculosis Visitor, and each Health Visitor now visits all cases of tuberculosis in her own area. They also perform, in rotation, the clinical duties at the Tuberculosis Clinic for three sessions per week. In this way, the Health Visitors maintain close co-operation between hospital care and domiciliary care.

Two Health Visitors now attend the Diabetic Clinic at the Warrington Infirmary one morning each week for discussions with the Specialist and Dietician. In this way they can pass on to the patients attending the hospital the correct advice on diet that is needed.

One Health Visitor is now visiting the Venereal Diseases Clinic once fortnightly. This enables non-attenders to be followed up and advised to attend for treatment, since this one Health Visitor passes on to the remaining staff known cases on their districts.

Liaison with the Paediatrician is carried out by the Health Visitors who, in turn, visit the hospital and confer on cases. A health visitor attends at the Out-patients clinic.

A new feature of the Health Visitors' work is special investigation of deaf children under 5 years of age, and two Health Visitors were sent to Manchester University Department for the Deaf to take part in instruction on early diagnosis and simple tests, which enables Health Visitors to discover early cases of deafness. This results in early referral to the appropriate Department. It is hoped to send more Health Visitors this year to widen this field.

As in previous years, the work of problem families continues as before. Some measure of success has been achieved in some cases, but only by constant vigilance, and close co-operation with organisations concerned with child neglect, can any form of improvement be hoped for, and the liaison between all these Departments has been excellent.

The aged and infirm present new difficulties in the changing social pattern, particularly those living alone, and the Health Visitors are making some contribution for the care and comfort of these members of the community. While primarily the responsibility under the National Assistance Act for this group is that of the Welfare Services Committee, inevitably in caring for the family as a whole the health visitor must deal with the problems of age.

Special investigations are carried out for the care of the unmarried mother and her child, and arrangements between the various religious denominations are closely linked to enable the mother to retake her place in society, for example, the finding of jobs, and accommodating their children in day nurseries.

A Cancer Survey, which has lasted 5 years, ceased in June. Much work and time has been devoted to this enquiry on behalf of the Cheshire and North Wales Branch Council.

A special survey on the nutritional value of National Dried Milk was carried out early in the year at the request of the Ministry of Health.

The work in connection with problem families has continued on the same lines as in previous years. The greatest problem is the co-ordination of the various social services which may become interested in any particular family, to ensure that there is no duplication and no omission.

The Health Visitors have carried out much useful work on problem families, and they have been assisted by various statutory officers of the Corporation and by voluntary bodies.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES

Two Health Visitors attended a Post-Graduate Course in London for two weeks, and nine attended a Week-end Refresher Course in Manchester. In our own area a two-day course on the "Care of the Aged and Infirm" was held by the Central Council for Health Education, which was very successful and well attended, not only by our own staff, but also by social workers from surrounding areas.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS

Visits to expectant mothers: First visits ...	...	...	...	386	
Other visits	...	...	...	328	
					714
Visits to children under one year of age: First visits				1343	
Other visits				6617	
					7960
Visits to children aged 1 to 2 years...	...	...	...	...	3214
„ „ „ „ 2 to 5 „ ...	...	...	...	...	5385
„ „ Tuberculous Households	...	...	...	...	1199
Visits to other cases:					
Infectious Diseases cases	...	...	...	322	
After-care Cases	...	...	...	154	
Old People	...	...	...	553	
Cancer Survey	...	...	...	87	
Special Visits	...	...	...	496	
					1612
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	20084

SECTION 25. HOME NURSING

STAFF

At 1st January, 1956, the staff consisted of:—

- 1 Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.
- 1 Deputy Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.
- 12 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- 3 Part-time Home Nurses.

Resignations

- 5 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- 2 Part-time Home Nurse.

Appointments

- 4 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- 1 Part-time Home Nurse.

At 31st December, 1956, the staff consisted of:—

- 1 Superintendent of the Nurses' Training Home.
- 1 Assistant Superintendent of the Nurses' Training Home.
- 11 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- 2 Part-time Home Nurses.

ORGANISATION

The general line of work continued as in previous years. The difficulty of recruiting staff was, if anything, greater. In view of this difficulty it was felt that the position might be eased if training facilities were again made available. Four years ago, by agreement with the Authority, the Queen's Institute of District Nursing ceased to register Warrington as a Training Home, but during the year application was made and approval was granted by the Institute for student training to be again carried out at Warrington, the practical work being done on the district and the lectures being given at Liverpool.

At the close of the year a nurse was appointed to carry out routine minor attention to the elderly, which largely consists of weekly bathing and suchlike toilet arrangements, which make so much difference to the life and comfort of these old people but do not come within normal nursing procedures, but since these patients are not necessarily receiving attention from the nurse for any form of illness, they nevertheless, by reason of age or general infirmity are unable to do as much for themselves as they might desire.

Much of the work of the Home Nursing Service continues to be the care of the chronic sick, and since hospital accommodation locally for this type of patient is very inadequate, the demands on the service are increasing. Provided the nursing staff are available, together with the Domestic Help Service, many of these patients can be very satisfactorily nursed at home, but there is need for a greater exchange of patients between the hospital and district, which it is hoped will develop as the geriatric services in the town are expanded.

In my last report I called attention to the amount of time of Home Nurses which is taken up for the purpose of giving injections only. This has been reduced, to some extent, by arrangements being made for the attendance of tuberculous patients who are up but who are still receiving streptomycin injections, to attend at a Clinic at the Nurses' Home. By this means the injections can be carried out more satisfactorily and expeditiously, and the number of domiciliary calls which the nurses require to make at night are considerably reduced.

CASES ATTENDED

The tables below give details of the numbers and types of cases attended, the disposal of cases, and visits paid, by Home Nurses during the year:

Type of Case	No. of cases on Books at 1/1/56	No. of cases added to books during year	No. of cases on books at end of year
Medical	307	1095	319
Surgical	39	297	50
Infectious Diseases	4	83	2
Tuberculosis	30	124	27
Maternal Complications... ..	2	24	1
Others	4	92	10
TOTALS	386	1715	409

Of the total of 1715 new cases attended during the year 149 were under 5 years of age, and 622 were over 65 years of age.

In addition to the above cases attended in their homes, the table below gives details of the number of patients who visited the injection Clinic at the Nurses' Home.

Number attending at beginning of year	Number of new cases during year	Total number of attendances made during year	Number attending on 31.12.56
37	214	2896	68

2101 cases were attended during the year. The table below gives details of the disposal of the 1692 cases removed from the books during the year.

Type of Case	Patients Convalescent	Patients Died	Patients sent to hospital	Patients removed from books for other causes
Medical ...	656	167	140	120
Surgical... ..	224	13	25	24
Infectious Diseases ...	68	10	4	3
Tuberculosis ...	46	1	31	49
Maternal Complications	18	—	4	4
Others	69	—	1	15
TOTALS ...	1081	191	205	215

VISITS PAID

Home Nurses made a total of 74,157 visits to all cases during the year. Details of the numbers of visits paid to the various types of case are given below:

To medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	52,635
To surgical cases	...	...	...	...	...	8,950
To cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	968
To cases of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	10,890
To cases of maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	223
To other cases	...	...	...	...	...	491

SECTION 26. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is carried out at the Infant Welfare Centres, and at schools, and also by general practitioners by arrangement with the Authority.

The table on page 45 gives an analysis by ages of the children immunised. This shows a slight decrease in the numbers receiving primary immunisation. The more marked fall in the secondary immunisation numbers is mainly due to a changed routine school medical inspection policy, the eight-year old group being examined instead of the eleven year old group.

The table below gives details of primary and secondary immunisation carried out during the year by the Local Health Authority medical staff, and by private practitioners:—

	Performed by		Totals
	Local Health Authority	Private Practitioners	
Primary	683	323	1006
Secondary	566	54	620

Although there is a slight improvement in the immunisation state, it is still far from the ideal of 75% of the population protected, the figure required to prevent an epidemic outbreak of diphtheria. Until something approaching this figure is reached there is no room for public complacency.

WHOOPING COUGH INOCULATION

Inoculations have been given at Infant Welfare Centres and vaccine has been supplied by the Authority to general practitioners wishing to carry out the inoculation.

The numbers inoculated continue to increase, and 659 were completed during the year, the age distributions being given in the following table:

PRIMARY INOCULATIONS

Year of birth	Number of children inoculated
1944	—
1945	4
1946	—
1947	3
1948	1
1949	2
1950	5
1951	17
1952	5
1953	10
1954	44
1955	408
1956	160
TOTAL ...	659

Performed by Local Health Authority	384
Performed by Private Practitioners	275
TOTAL	659

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Public apathy regarding vaccination is still very apparent. The following table shows the trend over the past few years:

Year	Number of primary vaccinations
1950	495
1951	491
1952	453
1953	539
1954	441
1955	424
1956	451

The numbers vaccinated in 1956 are given below:—

	Age at date of vaccination					
	Under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Number vaccinated ...	386	20	10	11	24	451
Number re-vaccinated	—	—	4	7	78	89

VACCINATIONS

	Performed by	
	Local Health Authority	Private Practitioners
Vaccinations	180	271
Re-vaccinations ...	2	87

TETANUS (*VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION*)

During the year tetanus injections were made available at the Infant Welfare Clinics, and antigen is available to general practitioners either in the form of tetanus toxoid alone, or combined with diphtheria and pertussis. It is considered that the protection of young children against tetanus is of paramount importance. No central record is kept of those children immunised against tetanus.

POLIOMYELITIS

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, a certain amount of protection against poliomyelitis was carried out during the year. The form of announcement by the Ministry of this scheme, and the method of selection of children to be offered protection, caused considerable administrative and clerical work, and some dissatisfaction, but the Authority carried out the scheme in accordance with the instructions received. 238 children received two injections of antigen during the year, and 2 one only. The announcement at the close of the year that the selection of children to be protected within the priority groups would be left to Local Authorities was of great administrative assistance, and arrangements were made to vaccinate the youngest children first out of the priority registered applicants.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED IN AGE GROUPS

[illegible]

Registrar General's estimate of Child Population, June, 1956	— 0— 4 years 5—14 years	— 6200 — 12800 — — 19000	Immunity Index	— Under 1 year — 1 to 4 years — 5 to 14 years — Under 15 years	— 12.23% — 48.79% — 51.63% — 48.20%
Total child population					

SECTION 27. AMBULANCE SERVICE

ORGANISATION

The Authority's Service continued to provide a complete cover for the County Borough and for the contiguous parts of Lancashire and Cheshire as in previous years. The year under review is the first complete year when radio control was in operation, as a result ambulances are not returning to the depot in between journeys and it is, therefore, no longer possible to produce a comparative table of numbers of patients and numbers of journeys as in previous years. The use of radio control has greatly increased the efficiency of the service, making the vehicles more readily available and overcoming the necessity for, at times, holding back one vehicle for emergency purposes. Radio control has also assisted by saving journeys across the centre of the town. Much time is wasted by vehicles waiting in traffic jams in the central part and, therefore, if the number of journeys across that area can be reduced, a considerable saving of time results. The opening of one half of the new bridge over the Wilderspool Crossings has assisted the traffic position in the town to some extent, and has reduced somewhat the delays in dealing with calls from the south side of the town.

The ambulance fleet still comprises 8 vehicles—5 ambulances and 3 sitting-case vehicles. During the year one new ambulance was received as a replacement, and one sitting-case car was replaced by a "dual-purpose" vehicle, resulting in there now being two "dual-purpose" vehicles and one taxi acting as a sitting-case car. During the year an order was placed for another replacement ambulance for delivery towards the end of the financial year.

The maintenance of vehicles and routine inspection has been carried out mainly by the Corporation Transport Department. The general standard of maintenance and cleansing of the vehicles has shown a distinct improvement in the last year.

Hitherto, transport of mental defectives to and from the Occupation Centre was carried out, but owing to the increasing demands on this service, and the fact that Occupation Centre transport was required at peak ambulance hours, arrangements were made for a separate vehicle and driver to undertake Occupation Centre transport. A redundant ambulance was transferred to the Mental Health Service and modified for use as a sitting-case vehicle, and this vehicle, driven by one of the Health Department drivers, is used to collect mentally defective children and return them home. This has resulted in a drop of approximately 3,600 ambulance calls on the Ambulance Service, and 3,200 less patients since the new arrangements were brought into operation.

STATISTICAL TABLES

The following tables give details of patients carried, emergency cases, and miles run during the year in the Warrington area, and in the surrounding agency areas of Lancashire and Cheshire County Councils.

	No. of patients carried	No. of Emergency calls	Distance Run: Miles
Warrington: Ambulance	10713	980	32452
Car	10023	257	35712
Lancashire: Ambulance	1520	193	9504
Car	1818	19	13193
Cheshire: Ambulance	1002	203	8695
Car	79	22	842
Other: Ambulance	3	—	38
Car	3	—	87
TOTALS: Ambulance	13238	1376	50689
Car	11923	298	49834
GRAND TOTALS	25161	1674	100523

MONTHLY SUMMARY

Month	No. of calls			No. of patients		No. of Emergencies Ambulance only	Distance	
	By day	By night	Total	Ambulance	Car		Ambulance	Car
Jan.	1982	77	2059	1454	1213	112	4874	4017
Feb.	1713	52	1765	1118	1202	85	4395	3853
Mar.	1810	83	1893	1507	1124	167	5264	4664
April	1571	80	1651	1237	924	104	4435	3900
May	1775	75	1850	1446	1157	119	4721	4863
June	1538	74	1612	1529	758	97	4297	3819
July	1400	78	1478	1199	862	113	4395	4034
Aug.	1297	65	1362	788	769	117	3637	3919
Sept.	1377	53	1430	731	832	116	3075	4096
Oct.	1603	54	1657	791	970	101	3921	4254
Nov.	1776	54	1830	755	1179	113	4054	4720
Dec.	1500	86	1586	683	933	132	3621	3695
Totals	19342	831	20173	13238	11923	1376	50689	49834

SECTION 28.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis has been dealt with as a single problem in the "General Public Health Services Section" of the report, embracing prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

HEALTH EDUCATION

In Health Education the main emphasis has again been on personal teaching in the homes by various sections of the Local Health Authority's staff. The work has been supplemented by posters and by lectures to interested bodies.

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS

There was a decrease in the demand for articles on loan during the year, there being 404 articles of sick-room equipment lent to 274 patients during the year under review as compared with 443 articles lent to 303 patients during 1955.

SECTION 29. DOMESTIC HELP

The service continued to operate on the same lines as in my previous reports, the demand being almost entirely from the chronic sick and aged. With the increasing age of the population it may be anticipated that the demand from this section will continue to increase. There was an increase of 4 part-time helps during the year and provision has been made for a further small expansion in the coming year.

The Organiser and Home Visitor maintain excellent liaison with the nursing services and in addition to their other functions, act as social workers.

Visits for the purpose of assessing the need in each particular case, and for supervising the work of the Domestic Helps continue to be made to householders regularly by the Organiser and Home Visitor.

STATISTICS

The following tables give the details of the numbers and types of cases attended, and the visits paid by Home Helps during the year. The visits are shown in the periods corresponding to those for which figures have been prepared for submission on monthly reports to the Authority's Health Committee.

	Total cases dealt with during year	Total visits	Cases on Books at 31st December, 1956	
			Paid	Free
Chronic Sick & Aged	359	21681	271	1
Tuberculosis	8	183	5	—
Acute Illness	34	647	6	—
Mothers with young children ...	7	1047	4	—
Maternity	14	125	1	—
TOTALS	422	23683	287	1

This shows an increase of 27 cases on the previous year, with an increase of 3,623 visits paid.

The schedule below shows the number of monthly visits paid:—

Period	No. of weeks	Sick and Aged	Tub- ercu- losis	Acute Ill- ness	Mothers with young children	Mat- ern- ity	Grand Total	Aver- age visits per week
1.1.56 to 29.1.56	4	1540	18	63	103	6	1730	432
30.1.56 to 26.2.56	4	1484	12	63	102	5	1666	416
27.2.56 to 1.4.56	5	1901	14	151	114	3	2183	436
2.4.56 to 29.4.56	4	1523	11	81	94	6	1715	429
30.4.56 to 3.6.56	5	2102	15	60	118	22	2317	463
4.6.56 to 1.7.56	4	1665	8	44	95	25	1837	459
2.7.56 to 29.7.56	4	1774	13	48	79	11	1925	481
30.7.56 to 2.9.56	5	1995	15	60	78	7	2155	431
3.9.56 to 30.9.56	4	1751	11	13	80	8	1863	466
1.10.56 to 28.10.56	4	1673	16	8	62	15	1774	443
29.10.56 to 25.11.56	4	1846	14	19	63	—	1942	485
26.11.56 to 31.12.56	5	2427	36	37	59	17	2576	515
TOTALS ...	52	21681	183	647	1047	125	23683	455

Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1956 47

Visits paid by Organiser and by Home Help Visitor:—

To Home Helps and potential Home Helps 228

To patients' homes 2438

SECTION 51. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

GENERAL SURVEY

There was no change during the year in the service administered by the Authority and the Staff position remained unchanged.

There was continued improvement in the position regarding vacancies in hospitals for cases of both mental illness and mental deficiency. During the year much assistance and advice was given to the Department by Dr. F. Mackenzie, Regional Advisor in Mental Deficiency and Medical Superintendent of Newchurch Hospital. His specialist opinion on individual cases has been of inestimable value and in the examination of these cases he has given freely of his time and experience.

The following tables give details of the work performed by this service during the year where specific action was taken under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and Mental Deficiency Acts. The tables do not include the many cases in which advice or assistance was given or referred to other voluntary or statutory bodies was made, which required no specific action under these Acts.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

1. PARTICULARS OF CASES ASCERTAINED DURING 1956

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Cases at 31st December, ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with." Action taken on reports by:				
(i) Local Education Authority on children:				
1. While at school or liable to attend school	—	2	—	—
2. On leaving Special schools	—	—	—	—
3. On leaving ordinary schools	2	2	—	—
(ii) Police or by Courts	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other sources	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at the 31st December as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground:	—	—	2	—
(c) Cases reported but not confirmed as defectives by 31st December and thus excluded from (a) or (b) ...	—	—	—	—
Total number of cases reported during the year	2	4	2	—

2. DISPOSAL OF CASES

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number:				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	2	4	—	—
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ...	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "Place of Safety" ...	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Institutions ...	—	—	—	—
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number:				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	2	—
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	4	2	—

3. SUMMARY OF CASES

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Numbers of cases awaiting vacancies in Mental Deficiency Institutions at 31st December, 1956	11	3	1	—
Numbers attending Occupation Centre	15	6	3	2
Total cases on Register:				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	21	13	28	18
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ...	—	—	—	—
(iii) Admitted to Hospitals ...	5	8	32	47
(iv) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	10	—
Cases ceasing to be under community care, died, removed from area, or lost sight of... ..	—	—	—	—
Totals	52	30	74	67

HOME VISITS TO MENTAL DEFECTIVES

To cases under Statutory Supervision	421
„ „ „ Voluntary Supervision	110
For report on home circumstances for purposes of Section II ...	37
For progress reports	9
To cases on holiday from institutions	75
Total ...	<u>652</u>

OCCUPATION CENTRE

At the end of the year there were 46 children attending, compared with 50 at the end of 1955.

The defectives attending the Centre are provided with hot mid-day meals from the Bolton County School Meals Kitchen and one part-time assistant is employed to assist in serving the meals.

The majority of the Warrington children who attend the Centre are conveyed to and from their homes by ambulance.

The following table gives details of cases attending, and average daily attendance during the year:—

CASES ATTENDING AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1956

Warrington cases	26
Lancashire County Council cases	13
Cheshire County Council cases	7
Total	<u>46</u>
Total number of attendances	7723
Average daily attendance	40·3

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT

1. ASCERTAINMENT OF CASES

Source of notification	Males	Females	Total
General medical practitioners	17	25	42
Hospitals, Clinics and Psychiatrists...	47	59	106
Police Authorities	16	7	23
General Public	6	11	17
Other Corporation Departments	—	1	1
Other sources	—	—	—
TOTALS	86	103	189

2. DISPOSAL OF CASES

Mode of disposal	Males	Females	Total
Admitted to hospital as:			
(a) Observation cases	53	64	117
(b) Voluntary patients	32	35	67
(c) Temporary patients	1	1	2
(d) Certified patients	—	3	3
TOTALS	86	103	189

3. SUBSEQUENT DISPOSAL OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS FOR OBSERVATION

Mode of disposal	Males	Females	Total
Accepted treatment as voluntary patients	14	16	30
Temporary Patients	3	1	4
Certified	15	25	40
Discharged	2	8	10
Died	1	—	1
Pending disposal	1	2	3
TOTALS	36	52	88

Cases admitted direct to mental hospitals as voluntary patients	Male 43	Female 36	Total 79
--	------------	--------------	-------------

Twenty-nine (16 male and 13 female) of the above 117 observation cases were persons not resident in the County Borough and subsequent disposal was not, therefore, notified to this Authority.

AFTER-CARE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM MENTAL HOSPITALS

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of home visits	555	623	1178
Other visits	60	59	119
Removed from care	107	101	208
Referred to: (a) general medical practitioners	50	59	109
(b) Psychiatrist or Clinic	62	49	111
Interviews with other agencies, Departments or employers.....	259	107	366

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

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**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
TO THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

PART I—GENERAL

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for the area is derived from deep wells in Bunter sandstone at Winwick and Houghton Green and boreholes at Newton Hollow and Foxhill, near Frodsham, Cheshire, and Forest Farm, Burtonwood, all of which are owned and controlled by the County Borough Council. Supplies are supplemented in bulk by Liverpool and Manchester Corporations.

- (1) The supply to the area and its several parts have been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (2) There is no significant plumbo-solvent action.
- (3) The well and borehole supplies are chlorinated. In addition the supply from Forest Farm is aerated. Treatment is afforded to the supplementary supplies by the Liverpool and Manchester authorities.
- (4) The whole of the built up area of the Borough has a piped supply to each house and no stand pipe supplies exist. Direct to houses: 22,365. Population: 79,620.

Routine sampling is undertaken by officials of the Water Department of the Local Authority and samples from each source of supply are submitted to the Public Analyst, J. G. Sherratt, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C. Fifty-eight bacteriological and fifteen chemical samples were examined during the year.

Public Health Inspectors submitted 2 samples of town's water for chemical and bacteriological examination, both of which were satisfactory.

The Water Engineer, T. Nisbet, Esq., B.Sc., has supplied the following analyses which are representative of each source of supply.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMINATION OF THE WARRINGTON DOMESTIC SUPPLY

BACTERIOLOGICAL

	Houghton Green	Winwick	Newton Hollow	Foxhill	Forest Farm
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 37 deg. C in 48 hours	0	0	0	0	0
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 20/22 deg. C in 3 days	4	4	6	8	0
Probable number of coliform organisms per ml.	0	0	0	2	0
Probable number of faecal coli per 100 mls.	0	0	0	0	0

CHEMICAL

	Houghton Green	Winwick	Newton Hollow	Foxhill	Forest Farm
Appearance		clear	and colourless		
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction pH	7.1	7.2	7.05	6.9	6.75
PARTS PER MILLION—					
Total solids	430	435	195	210	365
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as albumin- oid ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrites ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates ...	3.25	4	1.25	2.75	0.25
Chlorides as Cl	29.5	25.5	16	26.5	31.5
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs. at 27 deg. C.....	0.09	0.03	0.18	0.03	0.09
Total hardness	283	267	122	112	211
Temporary hardness...	186	154	103	100	211
Permanent hardness	97	113	19	12	0
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ ...	186	154	103	100	214
Free Chlorine	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Poisonous Metals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The Borough Engineer (J. Y. Hughes, Esq., M.I.C.E.) indicates that the work of replacing the old main sewer in Wilderspool Causeway between Loushers Lane and Chester Road with a new sewer of larger dimensions was commenced. The Knutsford Road and Thelwall Lane relief sewerage scheme was commenced. This is to prevent flooding in the Newman Street and other areas.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is dealt with by the Cleansing and Salvage Department, controlled by Mr. W. Whitfield, the Cleansing Superintendent. He supplies the following information concerning the service.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A weekly frequency of collection was maintained throughout the year.

The weights of refuse collected during 1956/57 were:—

House refuse	...	...	...	...	...	23,563 tons
Trade refuse	...	...	...	...	...	1,240 tons

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse was disposed of entirely by controlled tipping. The Bewsey tip continued in use throughout the year and in December arrangements were started to bring a new tip into use at Longford. With the shortage of top soil it has not been possible to develop further use of the filled area.

SALVAGE

The intensive salvage operations continued throughout the year.

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

Twenty-one inspections were made during the year by public health inspectors who are authorised officers for the purpose of Section 4 of the Cinematograph Act, 1909. Defective conditions of a minor nature comprising instances of defective seating, absence of artificial lighting, want of cleanliness and redecoration were rectified upon intimation by the respective managements.

At the end of the year the number of cinemas had been reduced to eight, two small cinemas having closed their doors during May. The remaining cinemas and the theatre have been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Five formal samples of filling materials were submitted to the Slumberland (Research) Laboratories Ltd., Stockport, who are chemists designated as "prescribed analysts" for the purpose of the Act. All were satisfactory.

Three manufacturers of upholstery furniture and bedding materials are registered under the Act. There are no persons or premises engaged in the manufacture or storage of rag flock within the Borough.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

A total of 65 persons and premises were registered during the year as listed sellers of Part II poisons. All listed sellers have been visited during the year by the Inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. J. R. Dale. No sales from unauthorised premises were detected.

PET ANIMALS ACT

Nine premises were licensed as Pet Shops, and the premises and conditions under which animals are kept are considered satisfactory.

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACTS

Eight formal samples of feeding stuffs and five formal samples of fertilisers were submitted for analysis. Two samples of feeding stuffs and one sample of fertiliser were found not to conform with the permitted limits of variation. The variations were not considered prejudicial to the purchaser and were notified to the manufacturers for adjustment of manufacturing processes. Action was also necessary in the case of a sale of chick food without the statutory statement.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS AND REGULATIONS

Inspectors made 51 visits to food premises for the purposes of these Acts and Regulations and in 9 instances contraventions were recorded and dealt with informally.

SWIMMING BATH WATER

Four samples of water procured from plunge baths were submitted for bacteriological examination and proved to be satisfactory.

PART II—FACTORIES

FACTORY ACTS 1937 AND 1948

The following tables record action taken with matters referred to the department by the factory inspector, and as a result of routine inspections by public health inspectors.

(1). INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	28	7	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority	403	115	26	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority (excepting out-workers' premises)	26	—	—	—
TOTALS	457	122	29	—

(2). CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec- tor	By H.M. Inspec- tor	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)...	3	2	—	3	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient	2	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	31	27	—	29	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	37	32	—	32	—

Four outworkers' premises were examined during the year occupied in connection with the making of wearing apparel.

PART III—HOUSING

NUISANCE AND HOUSING DEFECTS

A total of 1,939 complaints was received at the Department during the year concerning the following matters:—

House disrepair and dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	773
Storage of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
Drainage and sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	429
Rodents	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Vermin and insects	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Fumes and smells	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Noise	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Unwholesome dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Miscellaneous matters	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
							<hr/> 1,939 <hr/>

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of disrepair 2,001 informal and 1,009 statutory notices were served, and 1,444 informal notices and 671 statutory notices were complied with.

Sixty-one complaints and informations were submitted to the court relating to 47 properties at which requirements of notices had not been met. An abatement order was made in one instance, a fine imposed in one instance, and the remainder were withdrawn on payment of costs, the work having been completed between issue of summons and date of hearing. (See details of proceedings, page 101).

Work was carried out by agreement or in default at 7 houses at a cost of £89.

67 Demolition Orders and 4 Closing Orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, were made. 41 dwelling houses were demolished during the year.

In January, 1956, inspections were commenced of property comprising 76 houses and other buildings in the Napier Street, Mersey Street district. The area was represented as the Napier Street area and the Council resolved to proceed by way of compulsory purchase order. The public inquiry has been fixed for January 22nd, 1957.

The Borough Surveyor (J. Y. Hughes, Esq.) indicates that it was necessary to take action about dangerous conditions in 32 houses and in one case legal proceedings were taken.

Certificates of disrepair under the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act were issued in 6 cases and 2 were revoked on completion of the work.

Improvement grants were approved for 33 owner-occupiers and in one case rented property.

The caution which is now exercised in the purchase of houses following the suggestion of the Minister of Housing and Local Government that local authorities should provide information about their slum clearance proposals was reflected in the number of enquiries made at the Department over the counter and by letter. These are classified as follows:—

Enquiry re property for demolition (over counter)	512
Enquiry from Town Clerk (Land Charges and Slum Clearance)	985
Enquiry re life of property	136
Enquiry arising out of applications for loans under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act	44
	<hr/>
	1,677
	<hr/>

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES DURING 1956

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED	Houses Demolished		Displaced during year	
	Unfit	Others	Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas—(Housing Act, 1936, and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954)—				
(1) Land coloured pink and pink hatched yellow	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Land coloured grey	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas—				
(3) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 11, H.A., 1936.....	41	—	195	65

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED	Houses Closed Number	Persons Displaced during year
(4) Under S. 11, H.A., 1936, and Secs. 10(1) and 11(2), Local Govt. (Misc. Prov.) Act, 1953.....	—	—
(5) Under S.3(1) and 3(2), H.A., 1949	3	7
(6) Parts of buildings closed under S. 12, H.A., 1936.....	1	—

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED—	By Owner	By L.A.
(7) After informal action by local authority.....	1437	—
(8) After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts.....	484	5
(b) Housing Act, 1936	Nil	Nil
(9) Under Section 5, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954...	Nil	Nil

D. ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES—	
(a) (i) By the Local Authority	303
(ii) By Other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons:	
(a) Private Enterprise	42
(b) Ministry of Works	Nil
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(i) By the Local Authority	303
(ii) By other bodies or persons	Nil

PART IV.

RODENT CONTROL AND DISINFESTATION

(Period March, 1956 — March, 1957)

SURVEY AND NOTIFICATION

Two hundred and seven complaints of rodent infestation were received at the Department during the period. One hundred and seven local authority premises were surveyed and 664 premises were surveyed during visits to buildings where food was manufactured, stored or sold; at pig styes and cow-sheds while concerned with movements of animals under the Diseases of Animals Act, and during investigations into complaints concerning the keeping of animals, insanitary brook courses, offensive trades and stables. One thousand one hundred and eighty-four dwelling houses which were the subject of inspection for disrepair were also surveyed to ascertain the presence of rodent infestation.

Seven small block control schemes were carried out during the year.

SEWER TREATMENT

In the first sewer treatment of the year test baiting was carried out in 276 manholes, being approximately 10% of the manholes in the Borough. Of these it was necessary to carry out pre-baiting with unpoisoned bait in 96 manholes which showed that in 29 manholes rats were present in varying numbers. These 29 manholes were then poison baited and from the evidence of bait taken an estimated number of 60 rats were destroyed. The poison used was arsenious oxide in bread rusk mash.

A second treatment during the year was carried out when 34 manholes out of 106 tested were poison baited and an estimated number of 135 rats were accounted for. The poison used was zinc phosphide in sausage rusk.

The following table covering the period April 1st, 1956, to March 31st, 1957, showing the extent and type of infestation and measures of control has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1957

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cul- tural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	107	22365	3651	26123	7
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	45	130	32	207	—
(b) Survey under the Act.....	62	—	—	62	7
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	1184	664	1848	—
III. Total inspections carried out— including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	143	1314	696	2153	—
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats { Major	1	2	—	3	—
{ Minor	18	77	8	103	—
(b) Mice { Major	—	1	—	1	—
{ Minor	21	38	17	76	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sec. IV).....	40	118	25	183	—
VI. Total treatments carried out— including re-treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	40	118	25	183	—
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cul- tural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings.....	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of “Block” control schemes carried out	7				

NOTES

Note 1 With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.

Note 2 (i) Premises used by the Local Authority for the purposes of trade should be entered in Column (3).

(ii) Sewers should not be included.

(iii) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in Column (3). Where the dwelling and business parts of the premises are in separate occupation, separate entries should be made in Columns (2) and (3)

Note 3 For the purpose of completing Sections II, IV and V, each property should be entered *once only* in respect of inspections, infestations or treatments.

INSECT PESTS

The following table shows the type of verminous premises treated and the form of infestation dealt with.

Type of Infestation	Type of Premises				Total Types
	L.A. Premises	Corpn. Houses	Private Dwellings	Business Premises	
Bugs	—	15	17	—	32
Fleas	—	1	—	—	1
Cockroaches ...	2	9	27	2	40
Ants	6	23	51	1	81
Flies	2	1	2	1	6
Crickets.....	—	3	1	—	4
Beetles	—	2	1	—	3
Silver Fish ...	—	1	4	—	5
Moths	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	10	55	103	4	172

All infestations yielded to treatment with Gammexane or D.D.T. in powder or liquid form, and/or proprietary materials containing such ingredients.

PART V—ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The year was outstanding in that the Parliamentary Reports preceding the passing of the Clean Air Act, 1956, gave widespread publicity to the cause of smoke abatement, and for the first time brought into the ambit of local authority powers, general legislation to cope with the domestic part of the problem by means of smoke control areas, and byelaws regulating the type of appliance to be installed in new dwellings erected after adoption of the byelaw. The Act is to be brought into operation in parts by Ministerial Order and those portions concerned with smoke control areas, notification of new furnace installations and heights of industrial chimneys became operative from December 31st, 1956. The provisions dealing with dark smoke from industry are to come into effect during 1958. Steps have already been taken locally through the Warrington Chamber of Commerce to bring to the notice of industrialists in the town the implications of the Act and the measures which industry should take pending the coming into operation of the dark smoke provisions in 1958. Advice is also being given by the smoke inspectors to individual firms on request and at the time of survey of apparatus and installations.

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Table A1 (page 73) gives the monthly deposits of each of the four gauges for the year 1956, and is shown in graph form on page 78.

Table A2 (page 74) shows the average monthly and total deposits for the years 1951 to 1956, whilst the monthly rainfall over the same period is shown in table A3 (page 76).

During 1956 the survey was taken a step further and the gauges moved to new sites on 1st October. The changes are as follows:—

<i>Old Site</i>		<i>New Site</i>
Bank Park	...	Central Police Station.
Dallam Farm	...	Ambulance Depot, Longshaw Street.
Orford Park	...	Sewage Works, Latchford.
Cemetery	...	Police Recreation Ground, Loushers Lane.

The deposits will be recorded at these new sites for a further period of 5 years, and comparisons will be possible with the previous records. After 3 months it is already apparent that although the average annual deposit will show little variation the individual gauges will give vastly different returns. Formerly the Bank Park gauge received the heaviest deposits and an increase was anticipated on the new site which was close to industrial premises and the main line railway. The increase of over 100 per cent, however, is an unpleasant surprise. The Dallam Farm gauge has been moved southwards into a more closely built-up housing area with some industrial points, but here the increase is no more than was expected. The two remaining gauges have been moved southwards and eastwards to more open country, close to the borough boundary and both show decreased deposits.

The average amount of solid matter deposited over the whole area during 1956 was high, being 263 tons per square mile. A study of table A2 (page 74), which indicates the average yearly deposits, together with the annual rainfall figures given in table A3 (page 76), shows the relationship between deposit and meteorological conditions. Thus, in 1951 when the rainfall was 38 inches the total average deposit was 264 tons per square mile, whilst during 1956 the figures are 37 inches and 263 tons respectively. Ignoring other meteorological factors, e.g., temperature, wind direction and velocity, etc., the position on the surface would appear to be relatively stationary. The amount of deposit, however, depends ultimately on the amount of bituminous fuel consumed. The annual consumption figures for the borough are not available, but during the six years covered by the survey the annual national consumption of coal has been increasing each year and I think this may be said to be true locally. Thus, whilst the seriousness of the position is evident, some slight improvement may also be indicated.

In the next few years, as the provisions of the Clean Air Act are implemented the gauges should begin to register decreased deposits. After 5 years at the new sites it may be possible to return the gauges to the original sites, when the record of deposits at that time will show the effectiveness or otherwise of the measures carried out.

LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES

The monthly average of sulphur emissions is shown in table B (page 77), and is summarised in graph form on page 79.

The change in the siting of these gauges is as follows:—

<i>Old Site</i>		<i>New Site</i>
Bank Park	...	Central Police Station.
Dallam Farm	...	Ambulance Depot.
Bewsey School	...	Long Lane School.
St. Elphins Park	...	Beamont School.
Victoria Park	...	Corporation Depot, School Brow.
Orford Park	...	Sewage Works, Latchford.
Cemetery	...	Police Recreation Ground, Loushers Lane.

During 1956 the assessment of sulphur pollution was at much the same level as in previous years. The usual winter to summer curve is not so pronounced, which seems to suggest the levelling influences of the poor summer and a milder and less foggy winter. The lowest monthly reading again occurred in July, but, whereas in 1955 this was 11.6 milligrammes SO_3 per 1,000 sq. cms. per day, the corresponding figure for 1956 was 16.9 milligrammes. On the other hand during 1955 the highest monthly reading of 26.9 milligrammes per day during November corresponds to a reading of 24.3 milligrammes per day in April, during 1956.

TABLE A1
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES — 1956
MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

SITE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
Bank Park	31.18	19.49	31.85	29.81	22.54	19.92	26.20	29.53	18.66	58.33	59.94	45.01	229.18
Central Police Station ...													163.28
Cemetery	14.47	16.07	11.47	21.42	14.79	15.23	18.50	20.25	12.02	17.32	14.25	11.20	144.22
Police Recreation Ground ...													42.77
Orford Park	14.61	12.77	13.58	22.19	28.39	24.71	18.07	25.50	11.30	14.27	11.39	11.20	171.12
Sewage Works													36.86
Dallam Farm	14.92	11.78	19.21	22.54	18.86	14.06	14.97	61.90	16.39	25.87	22.12	23.59	194.63
Ambulance Depot													71.58
Average for Borough...	18.80	15.03	19.03	23.99	21.15	18.48	19.43	34.30	14.59	28.95	26.93	22.75	263.43
Rainfall in Inches	4.52	0.47	0.98	2.77	0.94	2.23	5.57	10.01	3.17	2.23	1.29	2.84	37.02

TABLE A2
DEPOSIT GAUGES — RECORD OF DEPOSITS — 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956
AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSITS AND TOTAL DEPOSITS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

		Bank Park	Cemetery	Orford Park	Dallam Farm	Seasonal Average for Borough
1952	Monthly average ...	...	18·02	26·17	16·84	21·79
	Total ...	313·46	216·23	314·01 (b)	202·09	261·56
1953	Monthly average ...	...	15·14	16·08	15·83	17·68
	Total ...	260·39 (a)	181·71	192·93	189·93	210·37
1954	Monthly average ...	...	20·13	22·34	21·75	23·06
	Total ...	336·04	241·53	268·11	261·02	276·67
1955	Monthly average ...	...	16·89	17·91	18·73	19·72
	Total ...	304·46	202·64	214·96	224·71	236·68
1956	Monthly average ...	...	Cemetery and Police Rec. Ground	Orford Park and Sewage Works	Dallam Farm and Ambulance Depot	21·95
	Total ...	392·46	15·58 186·99	17·33 207·98	22·19 266·21	263·43

N.B. (a) The Bank Park figures for 1953 are for 11 months only.

(b) The Orford Park figures for 1952 were increased by an abnormal deposit of 88·85 tons per square mile caused by the spreading of sand at the time of high winds and in close proximity to the Gauge.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1956

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
NORTH: Under 10 m.p.h. ...	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
NORTH Under 10 m.p.h. ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
EAST: Over 10 m.p.h. ...	—	4	—	2	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	—	13
EAST: Under 10 m.p.h. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	4
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	6
SOUTH Under 10 m.p.h. ...	2	5	6	1	3	—	4	1	4	1	—	3	30
EAST: Over 10 m.p.h. ...	1	1	13	8	3	4	7	1	8	1	1	4	52
SOUTH: Under 10 m.p.h. ...	3	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	3	2	1	6	23
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	1	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	4	13
SOUTH Under 10 m.p.h. ...	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	4	7	—	22
WEST: Over 10 m.p.h. ...	6	—	—	3	5	4	3	6	3	4	4	2	40
WEST: Under 10 m.p.h. ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	4	—	—	10
Over 10 m.p.h. ...	1	1	1	1	—	2	1	5	1	1	—	2	16
NORTH Under 10 m.p.h. ...	2	2	1	1	1	6	2	5	2	3	9	1	35
WEST: Over 10 m.p.h. ...	5	4	3	10	9	12	6	4	—	6	4	5	68
DAYS OF CALM ...	2	3	—	1	2	—	2	2	2	3	2	3	22
DAYS OF FOG: Slight ...	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	1	21
Moderate ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	3	17
Heavy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6

TABLE A3
MONTHLY RAINFALL — 1952 to 1956

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
January	3.37 ins.	0.74 ins.	2.76 ins.	2.27 ins.	4.52 ins.
February ...	0.92 „	1.27 „	3.21 „	2.03 „	0.47 „
March	1.81 „	1.57 „	2.01 „	1.45 „	0.98 „
April	2.69 „	2.86 „	0.69 „	1.73 „	2.77 „
May	2.22 „	1.62 „	2.46 „	2.96 „	0.94 „
June.....	1.92 „	1.65 „	3.51 „	3.56 „	2.23 „
July	1.66 „	5.96 „	4.25 „	0.68 „	5.57 „
August	1.44 „	3.29 „	4.20 „	0.82 „	10.01 „
September ...	3.09 „	2.93 „	3.21 „	2.71 „	3.17 „
October	3.78 „	1.59 „	5.14 „	1.98 „	2.23 „
November ...	2.44 „	3.07 „	4.84 „	1.57 „	1.29 „
December ...	2.80 „	1.10 „	3.95 „	4.32 „	2.84 „
TOTALS	28.14 „	27.65 „	40.23 „	26.08 „	37.02 „

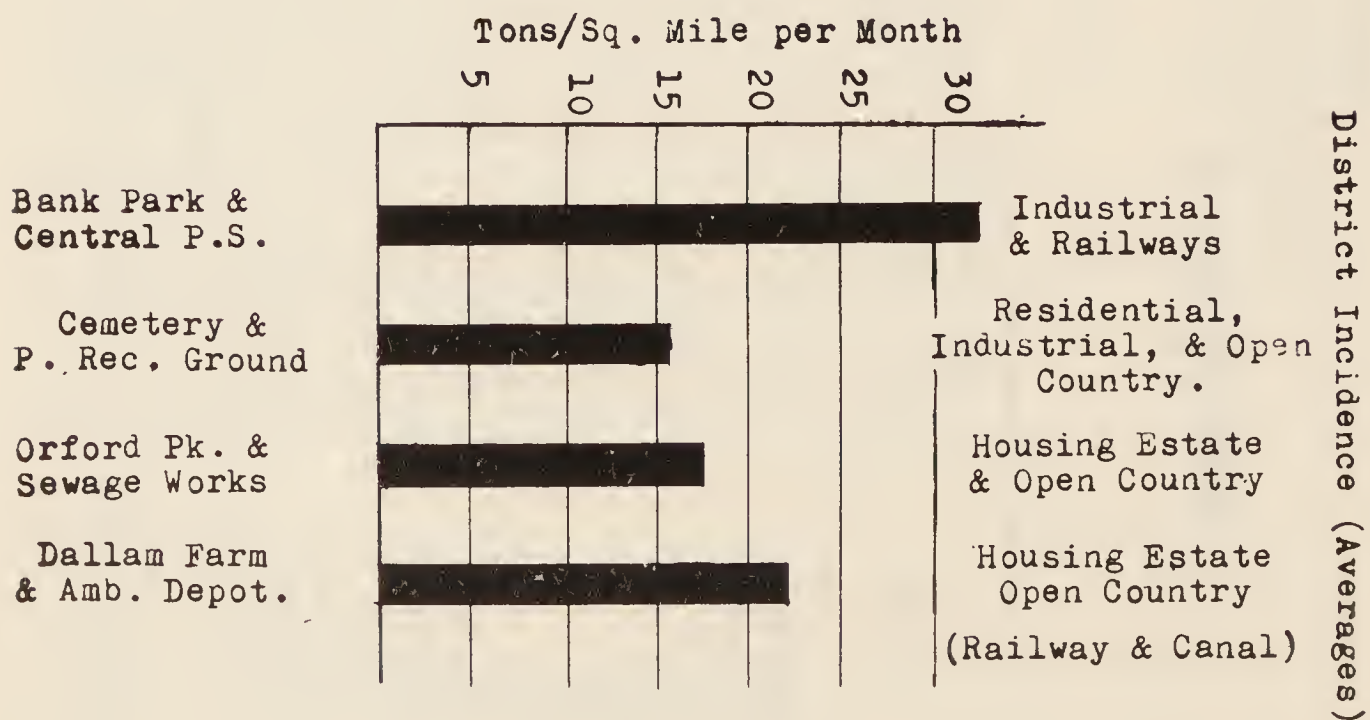
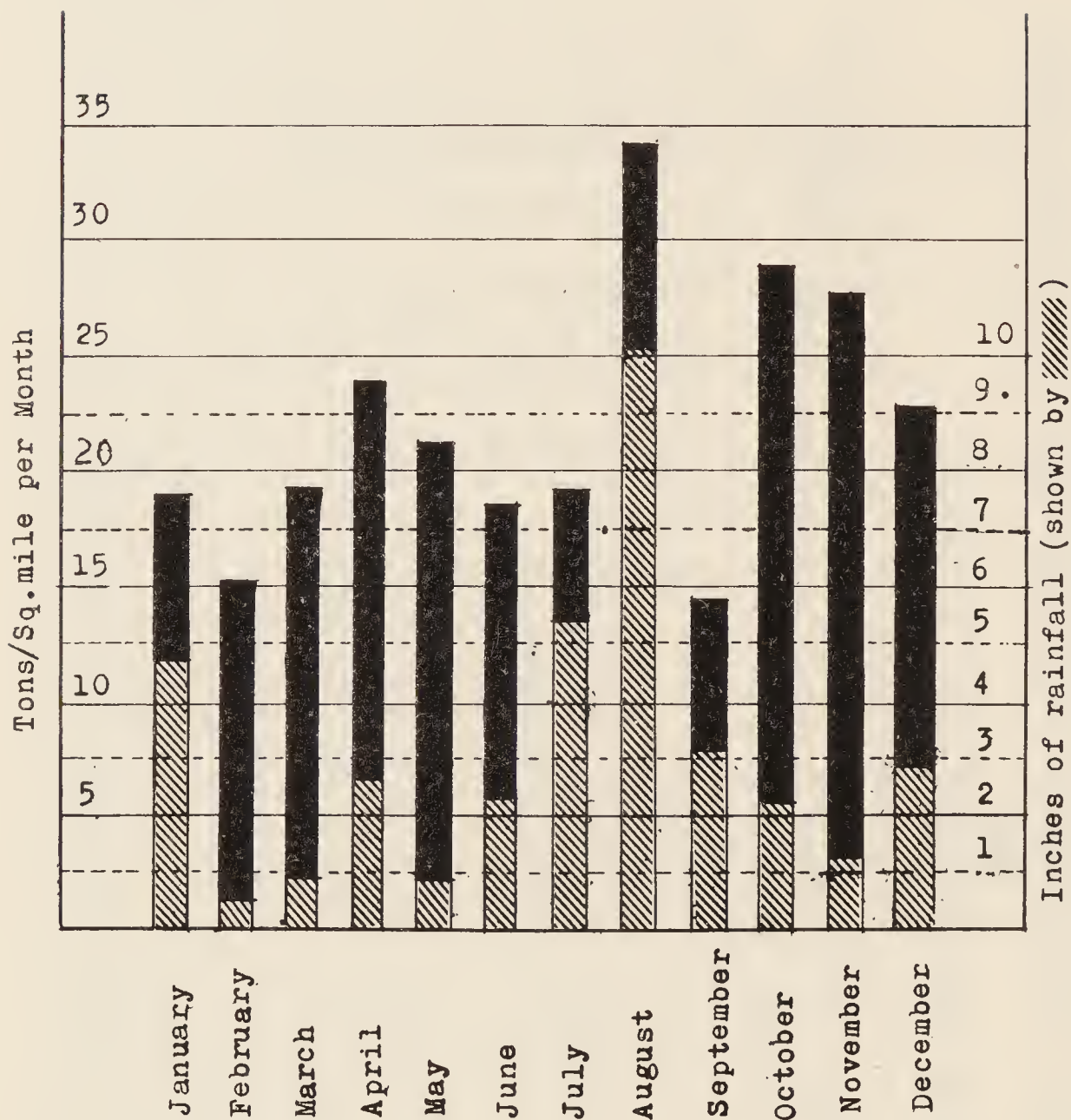
TABLE B
INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD
MILLIGRAMS OF SO₂ PER DAY COLLECTED BY 1,000 SQ. CMS. OF BATCH DPBO₂

1956

(Corresponding figures for 1955 shown in brackets)

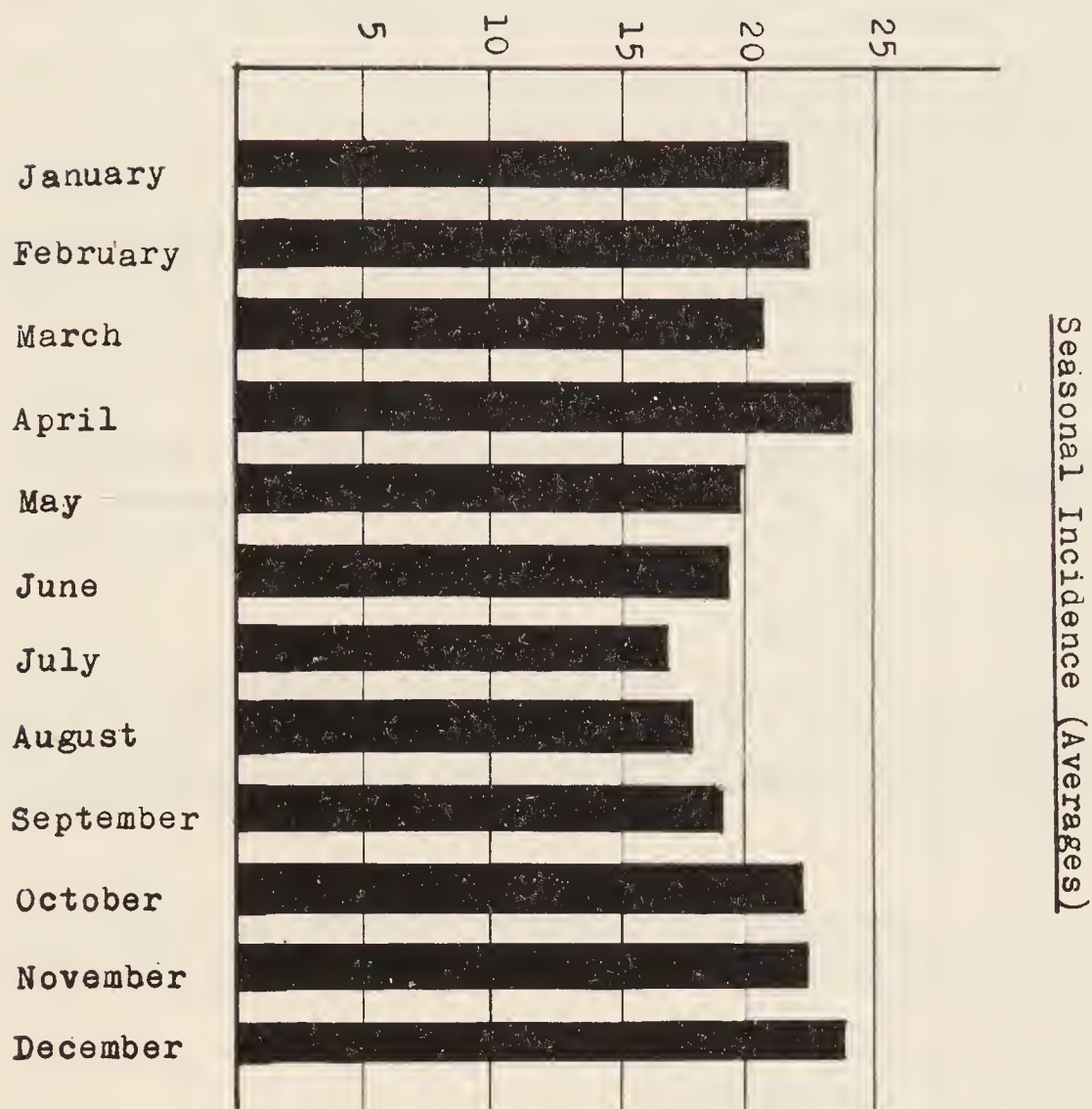
Month	Bank Park and Central Police Station	Dallam Farm and Ambu- lance Dept.	Bewsey Sch'l and Long Lane School	St. Elphin's Park and Bea- mont School	Victoria Park and Corpora- tion Depot	Orford Park and Sewage Works	Cemetery and Police Rec. Ground	Monthly Average
January	21.8 (22.4)	21.8 (21.8)	22.5 (21.6)	21.5 (22.2)	21.7 (22.6)	22.6 (22.2)	21.5 (21.9)	21.9 (22.1)
February	25.4 (25.1)	17.5 (25.8)	19.3 (25.9)	19.9 (26.4)	24.7 (26.2)	24.2 (25.7)	24.0 (26.3)	22.1 (25.9)
March	21.2 (24.1)	20.1 (18.8)	21.9 (24.5)	19.3 (23.8)	21.0 (24.2)	21.6 (18.4)	18.3 (24.1)	20.5 (22.6)
April	25.0 (24.2)	28.1 (18.1)	23.9 (23.6)	24.8 (22.0)	24.4 (23.1)	22.2 (24.5)	21.9 (17.9)	24.3 (21.9)
May	20.1 (26.9)	20.4 (14.8)	16.9 (21.3)	19.1 (22.6)	19.6 (23.5)	20.6 (26.0)	21.2 (16.3)	19.7 (21.6)
June	20.7 (22.6)	20.3 (11.9)	17.1 (21.2)	16.1 (13.0)	20.1 (15.2)	20.5 (15.2)	20.5 (11.2)	19.3 (15.8)
July	18.2 (14.1)	19.2 (8.5)	12.3 (14.1)	10.5 (9.7)	19.4 (18.8)	18.4 (6.9)	20.5 (9.0)	16.9 (11.6)
August	18.5 (19.8)	19.3 (11.7)	15.2 (18.9)	10.1 (9.6)	19.6 (13.5)	21.5 (16.6)	20.1 (9.5)	17.8 (14.2)
September	22.1 (19.7)	14.3 (13.2)	22.1 (21.5)	12.0 (19.1)	20.1 (24.4)	22.5 (25.9)	21.1 (15.0)	19.0 (19.8)
October	22.8 (25.7)	21.9 (15.2)	22.1 (22.6)	20.3 (20.8)	22.3 (22.5)	22.1 (25.9)	22.5 (18.7)	22.0 (21.6)
November	23.0 (27.0)	22.7 (24.8)	20.4 (27.8)	23.5 (27.2)	23.1 (27.1)	22.1 (27.9)	19.8 (26.8)	22.1 (26.9)
December	24.0 (24.3)	23.2 (23.2)	23.6 (24.9)	24.1 (24.8)	23.8 (24.1)	23.0 (24.5)	23.4 (23.4)	23.6 (24.2)
TOTALS	262.8 (275.9)	248.8 (207.8)	237.3 (267.9)	221.2 (241.2)	259.8 (265.2)	260.8 (259.7)	254.8 (220.1)	249.2 (248.2)
Monthly average	21.9 (23.0)	20.7 (17.3)	21.4 (22.3)	18.4 (20.1)	21.7 (22.1)	21.7 (21.6)	21.2 (19.2)	20.8 (20.7)

DEPOSIT GAUGES 1956
 Seasonal average-whole town
 and average monthly rainfall

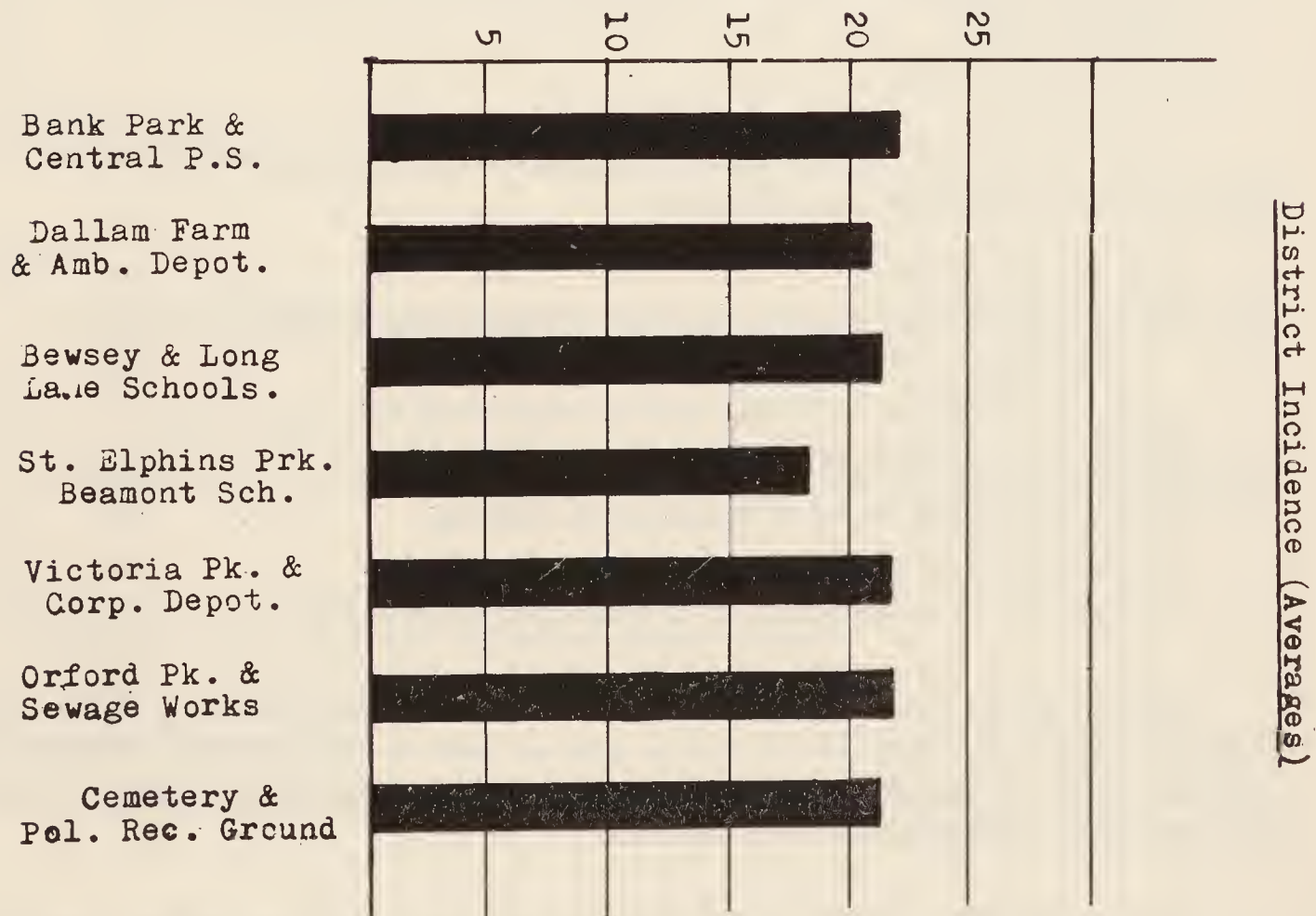


LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGES 1956
(Sulphur Dioxide)
TABLE B

M/Grms/SO₃ 1,000 Sq. Cms/Day



M/Grms/SO₃ 1,000 Sq. Cms/Day



The following particulars detail the work performed by the Senior District Inspectors in connection with Atmospheric Pollution and Smoke Byelaws:—

Smoke and Atmospheric Pollution: Smoke Byelaws:

No. of times chimneytop observations taken	...	...	...	16
No. revealing black smoke over 2 mins.	...	...	...	3
No. revealing black smoke under 2 mins.	...	...	...	2
No. revealing other smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance				—
No. of visits and interviews	...	...	...	58
No. of premises where improvement in plant or firing method was recommended	...	...	...	18
No. of premises where recommended improvements had been effected	...	...	...	14

Survey of Fuel Installations:

No. of plants visited and recorded where bituminous fuel is consumed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of plants visited and recorded operating on non-bituminous fuel only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

In 18 cases investigated for excessive emission of smoke the following factors were found to be influencing conditions:—

Bad methods of firing	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bad firing and unsuitable fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Insufficient boiler plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Abnormal demand on plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Obsolete plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Re-siting of plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

As a result of advice and recommendations, improvements have been effected in 14 premises, as follows:—

New plant installed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Structural improvements and/or alterations, together with additional instrumentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Improved methods of firing and/or improved fuel supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Provision of dust arresting plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Conversion from hand to mechanical stoking	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Conversion from coal to oil fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Conversion from bituminous to non-bituminous fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Several firms have been advised to obtain the assistance of the National Fuel Efficiency Service (N.I.F.E.S.), and at least 6 are known to be receiving regular visits from this organisation and to be benefiting from the advice and practical demonstrations provided.

No proceedings have been taken or statutory notices served during the year.

The following cases of special interest are recorded of action taken and results achieved during the year:—

1. *Manufacture of Light Castings*

The provision of grit arresting plant to a cupola furnace which has been the source of a long standing grit nuisance proved effective only to a limited extent. In order to completely eradicate this nuisance certain technical and economical difficulties will have to be overcome, but the management are considering the installation of more efficient and, of course, more costly equipment, together with the possible re-siting of the furnace.

2. *Cotton Mill*

The process of electrification involving the replacement of steam engines by electric prime movers was completed during 1956, enabling summer load to be maintained on one boiler and the winter load on two.

3. *Wire Works*

Highly combustible waste, previously handled by the Cleansing Department, has been dealt with by the installation of a large waste incinerator which is working without nuisance.

Tannery

Manually controlled oil feed to Lancashire boilers converted to automatic control.

5. *Paper Mill*

Reduction in length of grate to increase rate of burning per square foot of grate area has resulted in improvement.

6. *Dairy.*

Change of fuel from coal to coke.

7. *Cinema*

Burning of paraffin wax containers giving rise to black smoke discontinued.

8. *Timber Firm*

Burning of scrap wood and shavings in small combustion stove discontinued.

9. *Bakery*

Height of stack of small sectional boiler raised.

10. *Grocery Firm*

Use of unsuitable fuel on sectional boiler discontinued.

PART VI—SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS

Tables I and II indicate the number and nature of Inspections made during the year and the conditions remedied.

TABLE I

Nature of Inspections	Primary Inspections	Re-inspections	Total Visits
STATUTORY NUISANCES—			
Premises	1184	3516	4700
Animals.....	2	3	5
Accumulations or deposits	24	30	54
Dust and Fumes	5	10	15
Ditches and watercourses	1	1	2
Tents, vans or sheds	1	—	1
Miscellaneous	2	2	4
Obstructed drainage	652	736	1388
Defective or insufficient drainage	86	134	220
Drain tests (smoke)	27	—	27
Drain tests (colour)	2	—	2
Defective water closets	222	388	610
Defective pail closets	1	1	2
Verminous and unwholesome dwellings	160	180	340
Verminous business premises	4	6	10
Places of entertainment (Cinemas, theatres, fairs, etc.)	21	—	21
GENERAL (including byelaws and regulations)			
Infectious disease	1	—	1
Common lodging houses	1	—	1
Stables	4	—	4
Piggeries	16	—	16
Tips	4	—	4
Rodent Control	20	12	32
Pets Act	9	1	10
Pharmacy and Poisons	4	—	4
Merchandise Marks Act and Regulations ...	51	—	51
FOOD—			
Slaughtering (Public Slaughterhouse)	789	—	789
Private slaughtering	262	—	262
Preparing premises	266	—	266
General Food shops	243	—	243
Markets.....	26	—	26
Cold stores	9	—	9
Butchers' shops	8	—	8
MILK—			
Dairies	46	—	46
Pasteurising establishments	74	—	74
Retail premises	27	—	27
ICE CREAM—			
Manufacturing premises	9	—	9
Retail sales	38	—	38

TABLE I (continued)

Nature of Inspections	Primary Inspections	Re- inspections	Total Visits
FACTORIES—			
Power	115	—	115
Non-power	7	—	7
Work places, outworkers	4	—	4
HOUSING—			
Repair (Sec. 9)	5	7	12
Demolition (Sec. 11)	189	234	423
Closure (Sec. 12)	—	—	—
Overcrowding	12	—	12
Housing Survey	2818	130	2948
Housing rents and repairs	—	1	1
DISEASES OF ANIMALS—			
Saleyards	55	—	55
Movement of swine.....	16	—	16
Importation of animals	1	—	1
Foot and mouth disease	—	—	—
Swine fever	—	—	—
Fowl pest	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—
INTERVIEWS	242	—	242
TOTALS	7765	5392	13157

TABLE II

DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENT

Defect or Contravention	Defect or contravention remedied	Defect or Contravention	Defect or contravention remedied
DWELLINGS—		PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT—	
Roofs	403	Cleanliness	2
Walls (Interior)	268	Ventilation	1
Walls (External)... ..	161	Disrepair—	
Ceilings	94	Structure	—
Floors	89	Seats, floor coverings ...	2
Firegrates	107	Sanitary accommodation	
Wash Boilers	4	Males—	
Doors and Windows ...	198	Insufficient	—
Dampness	1039	Ventilation	—
Lighting	—	Cleanliness	3
Ventilation	100	Washing facilities ...	—
Chimney stacks	105	Miscellaneous... ..	3
Gutters and downspouts	396	Females—	
Downspouts disconnected	—	Insufficient	—
Yard or passage surfaces	14	Ventilation	2
Yard drainage	—	Cleanliness	4
Water supply	4	Washing facilities ...	—
Ash bin stores	15	Miscellaneous... ..	3
DRAINAGE—		LICENSED PREMISES—	
Defective	20	Sanitary accommodation	
Inspection chambers ...	1	Reconstruction ...	2
Abolished	—	Additional W.C.s ...	—
Additional gullies ...	1	Additional urinals ...	—
Sinks	17	Additional washing	
Sink waste pipes ...	29	facilities	—
Soil or vent pipes ...	7	PIGGERIES—	
Other necessary app. ...	—	Surfaces	—
New drainage provided	—	Drainage	—
CLOSETS AND SANITARY		Storage of Manure ...	1
CONVENIENCES—		Abolished	—
Water closets	108		
Pail closets	—		
Water supply	64		
Flushing cisterns ...	36		

PART VII—INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK

REGISTERED DAIRYMEN AND DAIRIES

Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	279
Dairies—						
Pasteurising Premises	...	...	...	...	2	
Dairy Premises	...	...	...	...	12	
					—	
					14	
					—	

Licences issued under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations are indicated in the following table:—

Designation	Regulations	Type of Licence	No. Issued
Tuberculin Tested	Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	17
Tuberculin Tested	Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	7
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Pasteuriser's	2
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	53
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	9
Pasteurised (T.T.)	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	13
Pasteurised (T.T.)	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	4
Sterilised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Dealer's	226
Sterilised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regs. 1949	Supplementary	7

Dairy Premises removed from the register during the year	...	...	—
Distributors removed from the register during the year	...	...	14
Distributors newly registered during the year	...	...	17

SAMPLING FOR CLEANLINESS AND EFFICIENCY OF HEAT TREATMENT

Class of Milk	No. of Samples	Appropriate Tests	No. of Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	281	Phosphatase	279	2
		Methylene Blue (½ hour test)	281	—
Sterilised	28	Turbidity Test	28	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	11	Phosphatase	11	—
		Methylene Blue	11	—
Tuberculin Tested	4	Methylene Blue	3	1

Of the 281 samples of pasteurised milk, 119 were taken from retailers, 111 from pasteurising plants and 51 from schools.

TESTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Seven samples of milk were submitted for examination for the presence of tuberculosis and negative returns were received in each case.

(b) ICE CREAM

Twenty samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical analysis and all complied with the standard. Nineteen samples were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results.

Type	Provisional Grade				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Wrapped	1	—	—	—	1
Unwrapped	7	5	4	2	18
TOTALS	8	5	4	2	19

Grades 1 and 2 are presumed satisfactory and grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION

Premises for the manufacture of ice cream	...	...	6
Premises for the storage and sale of loose ice cream	...	...	6
Premises for the storage and sale of prepacked ice cream...	...	...	252

(c) FOOD PREPARATION AND HANDLING

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, became operative on January 1st, 1956, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, became operative in part from January 1st, 1956, and wholly in force from July, 1956. The principal requirements of the regulations were brought to the notice of firms and businesses engaged in the preparation and handling of food by means of the pamphlet prepared by the Central Council for Health Education, copies of which were sent to each, together with application forms where registration was required.

All schools to which the regulations applied were examined and arrangements set up for the carrying out of work necessary to bring them into compliance with the regulations.

The policy has been continued whereby inspectors when visiting the various premises give advice and help in hygienic practices. No organised classes or lectures have been held.

The following table shows the various classes and types of food premises, together with the number of cases in which action under the Food Hygiene Regulations was taken by the service of notices and/or specifications, and also the number of specifications which were complied with.

Food Business			Specifications	
Class	Type	No.	Served	Complied with
Registered Premises	Cooked meats only	5	—	—
	Butcher and cooked meat	36	2	3
	Baker and cooked meat	30	5	3
	Fish friers	69	4	2
	Ice cream: (a) Manufacture	6	—	—
	(b) Sale and/or storage	258	—	—
	Total	404	11	8
Preparing Premises	Catering	51	6	4
	Butchers (including mobile vans)	51	22	3
	Bakehouses	9	—	—
	Industrial canteens	36	3	—
	Schools: Cooking centres	17	14	—
	Service of meals	31	—	—
	Hospitals and institutions	3	—	—
	Clubs	50	—	—
	Licensed premises	88	—	—
	Tripe boilers	2	—	—
	Total	338	45	7
Wholesale and Retail Premises	Grocery and provisions	105	24	8
	Fruit and vegetables	89	—	—
	Sugar confectionery	73	—	—
	Fishmongers	23	3	2
	Small mixed food shops	339	—	—
	Total	629	27	10

During the year a total of 266 visits and revisits were made to premises and of these 150 were concerned with registered premises.

Details of the improvement in hygienic conditions of food premises by the service of and compliance with specifications are listed below:—

Type of Improvement						Number	
						Served	Complied with
PREMISES:	Separation of processes...	...	...	...	...	25	4
	Walls	...	...	...	...	24	14
	Floors	...	...	...	...	27	10
	Ceilings	...	...	...	...	21	7
	Doors and windows	...	...	...	...	20	6
	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	26	6
	Lighting	...	...	...	...	20	4
	Repair and redecoration	...	...	...	...	32	13
PROTECTION OF FOOD AGAINST CONTAMINATION:	Screening of counters, window displays, etc.	...	...	...	...	26	10
	Prohibition of keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	5	1
	Unsatisfactory equipment and fittings	...	...	...	...	4	2
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:	Insufficient (Patrons)	...	...	...	...	1	—
	Insufficient (Staff)	...	...	...	...	21	5
	Separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	4	3
	Cleanliness and repair	...	...	...	...	20	6
	Intervening space	...	...	...	...	11	3
	Light and ventilation	...	...	...	...	18	9
	Notices	...	...	...	...	7	5
WASH-HAND BASINS:	Unsuitable and/or insufficient	...	...	...	...	60	13
	Position	...	...	...	...	38	11
	Hot and cold water	...	...	...	...	56	13
	Towels, soap, nail brushes, etc.	...	...	...	...	12	5
WASHING OF FOOD AND EQUIPMENT:	Additional and replacements	...	...	...	...	24	5
	Crockery and utensils sinks	...	...	...	...	20	7
	Hot water	...	...	...	...	22	6
	Steriliser	...	...	...	...	16	2
	Facilities for air drying	...	...	...	...	1	—
COOKING EQUIPMENT:	Suitable siting	...	...	...	...	5	1
	Cowling and ducting	...	...	...	...	3	1
	Replacement	...	...	...	...	3	1
	Tables, shelves, etc.	...	...	...	...	13	5
OTHER FACILITIES:	Cloakrooms or lockers	...	...	...	...	22	9
	First-aid materials	...	...	...	...	7	3
REFUSE STORAGE:	Temporary	...	...	...	...	15	4
	Bins: Additional	...	...	...	...	28	3
	Replacements	...	...	...	...	2	1
DRAINAGE:	New and additional	...	...	...	...	11	4
	Grease or grit traps	...	...	...	...	4	1
	Paving and drainage of yards	...	...	...	...	6	1
STORAGE AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL:	Refrigeration	...	...	...	...	5	2
	Conservator counters	...	...	...	...	6	1
	Dry and bulk goods	...	...	...	...	6	—
	Solid fuel	...	...	...	...	3	1
Total						730	208

As a result of inability to comply with the requirements of the Regulations the following premises ceased to operate during the year:—

Cooked meats	...	...	...	1
Butchers	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	4
Fish and Chip premises	...	...	...	5
Catering	...	...	...	4

UNSOUND FOODSTUFFS

The following foodstuffs at shops and warehouses were condemned and voluntarily surrendered during the year:—

Commodities	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bacon	—	—	2	27
Butter	—	—	—	1
Cereals	—	—	3	18
Cheese.....	—	1	—	14
Fish	—	1	1	—
Fruit (Fresh and Dried)	—	3	—	14
Meat (Cooked and uncooked).....	—	2	3	17
Margarine	—	—	—	9
Preserves, Confectionery, etc.....	—	6	—	5
Frozen Egg (Liquid).....	—	8	2	25
CANNED FOODSTUFFS				
Cereals	—	—	—	12
Fruit	1	—	3	2
Fish	—	4	2	25
Meat	1	15	—	4
Milk	—	3	3	3
Preserves, etc.....	—	1	—	17
Vegetables	—	13	—	21
Miscellaneous.....	—	2	1	21
TOTAL WEIGHT	5	6	—	11

(d) FOOD POISONING

One case of bacterial food poisoning of the Salmonella group involving two persons was investigated during the year. The suspected vehicle of infection was a salmon sandwich partaken at a seaside resort.

(e) ADULTERATION OF FOOD

J. G. Sherratt, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., holds the appointment of Public Analyst and samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Acts are submitted to him for analysis.

The number of samples submitted for analysis during the year was 239 (see Table 1).

The average composition of milk samples submitted for analysis and reported *genuine* is indicated in the following table.

Periods	No. of Samples	Milk Fat	Solids-not-fat
1st Quarter (January 1st to March 31st) ...	40	3.49	8.61
2nd Quarter (April 1st to June 30th) ...	46	3.41	8.72
3rd Quarter (July 1st to September 30th) ...	23	3.61	8.60
4th Quarter (October 1st to December 31st)...	42	3.86	8.69
TOTAL AND AVERAGES	151	3.59	8.65

The minimum presumptive standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Order, 1939, for genuine milk is 3.0% milk fat and 8.5% milk solids-not-fat.

Of 165 samples of milk submitted, 14 samples or 8.5% failed to reach the standard of the Sale of Milk Order, 1939. Twelve of the deficient samples with small deficiencies of solids-not-fat were reported as genuine but abnormal milks. Two samples of hot milk taken from milk bars were found to contain 22.3% and 4.7% extraneous water and one was deficient in fat to the extent of 12.6%. Proceedings were instituted and fines of £2 inflicted on each of the two partners in each case.

One sample of pork sausage and one sample of beef and pork sausage were found to be deficient in meat to the extent of 10.6% and 10% respectively. Proceedings were instituted and fines of £5 inflicted in each case.

Consideration was given by the Committee to the circumstances relating to foreign articles in foodstuffs referred to below and warning letters were sent to the firms concerned. Each case was the subject of close investigation of processes and methods.

Drinking chocolate infested with larvae of Ephestia moth.

Pack of tea containing wood splinter and lint.

Sandwich cake containing small piece of mouldy fat.

Bread slices contaminated by tobacco.

Bar of chocolate covered toffee containing a piece of string.

TABLE I

Article	Number of Samples			Number Genuine			Number not Genuine		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-Total	Total
Milk ...	163	—	163	151	—	151	12	—	12
Hot milk ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Ice cream ...	20	—	20	20	—	20	—	—	—
Gin ...	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Brandy ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Whisky ...	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Rum ...	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Port ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Beer ...	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Orange drink	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Butter ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lard ...	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Dripping ...	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Meat Paste ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage Meat	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	6	—	6	5	—	5	1	—	1
Beef Sausage	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Pork and Beef Sausage ...	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	1
Cheese spread	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cockles ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dumpling mix	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sage & onion	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Onion sauce	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Xmas pudding	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1
Oxtail soup ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meringue powder ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rice ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Flaked oats ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Oatmeal ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dates ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish fingers	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jelly ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vinegar ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sweets ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	211	28	239	195	27	222	16	1	17

TABLE II

**Administrative Action taken in respect of Samples reported by the
Public Analyst to be not genuine**

No. of Sample		Article	Extent of Adulteration	Action taken
Informal	Formal			
—	2425	Milk	Genuine but abnormal milk.	No further action taken as deficiency was not due to added water.
—	2426	Milk	Genuine but abnormal milk.	No further action taken as deficiency was not due to added water.
—	2427	Milk	Genuine but abnormal milk.	No further action taken as deficiency was not due to added water.
—	2428	Milk	Genuine but abnormal milk.	No further action taken as deficiency was not due to added water.
—	2435	Milk	Genuine but abnormal milk.	No further action taken as deficiency was not due to added water.
—	2436	Milk	Genuine but abnormal milk.	No further action taken as deficiency was not due to added water.
—	2441	Pork Sausage	Deficient in meat (pork) to the extent of 10·6%.	Legal proceedings taken. Fine of £5 inflicted.
—	2452	Pork and Beef Sausage	Deficient in meat to the extent of 10%	Legal proceedings taken. Fine of £5 inflicted.
—	2454	Milk	Genuine but abnormal milk.	No further action taken as deficiency was not due to added water.
—	2463	Beef Sausage	Preservative not declared in sausage.	Appropriate notice exhibited after attention of vendor drawn to irregularity.
—	2468	Milk	Genuine but abnormal milk.	No further action taken as deficiency was not due to added water.
—	2484	Milk	Genuine but abnormal milk.	No further action taken as deficiency was not due to added water.
—	2485	Milk	Genuine but abnormal milk.	No further action taken as deficiency was not due to added water.
—	2486	Milk	Genuine but abnormal milk.	No further action taken as deficiency was not due to added water.

TABLE II (continued)

No. of Sample		Article	Extent of Adulteration	Action taken
Informal	Formal			
—	2597	Milk	Genuine but abnormal milk.	No further action taken as deficiency was not due to added water.
—	2636	Hot Milk	Milk containing 22·3% of extraneous water.	Legal proceedings taken. Sampling officers requested glass of hot milk and were served with milk adulterated to extent indicated, which it was said in proceedings, was reserved for inclusion in coffee. Fines of £2 were inflicted on each of two defendant partners.
—	2637	Hot milk	Milk containing 4·7% extraneous water and deficient in fat to extent of 12·6%	Legal proceedings taken. Sampling officers requested glass of hot milk. Milk was heated by steam injector placed in glass of cold milk. Presence of water attributed to method of heating. Fines of £2 were inflicted on each of two defendant partners.
2654	—	Christmas Pudding	Christmas pudding deficient in fat to extent of 6·1%.	No action in absence of standard. Formal samples unobtainable.

PART VIII—INSPECTION OF MEAT

GENERAL

Particulars of slaughtering at the Public Slaughterhouse, Orford Green, and the premises of J. Cross & Son are given below. A further increase in the number of animals slaughtered over the previous years is shown. 26,239 animals were slaughtered at the public slaughterhouse and 7,691 at the private slaughterhouse.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED (Public and Private Slaughterhouses)

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Cattle (excluding cows)...	5676	3495	2894	1737	2421
Cows	2691	3501	2797	1992	2409
Calves	401	388	832	807	1471
Sheep and Lambs	22245	22349	20825	11750	17266
Pigs	2917	3163	5086	1148	1655
TOTALS	33930	32896	32434	17434	25222

DISEASED CONDITIONS

The incidence of Tuberculosis shows a further reduction over previous years. Other diseases, with the exception of Cysticercosis, show a reduction on the figures for 1955. There is however a relatively large increase in the animals found to be affected by the parasite cysticercus bovis.

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
Carcases requiring detailed examination	3445	4097	3957	3158	3692
Carcases affected with Tuberculosis	1206	1325	1403	1182	1351
Carcases affected with Cysticercosis	34	12	—	—	—

The extent of Tuberculosis and other diseases is further analysed to show the type of animal affected and the incidence compared with the previous four years.

TUBERCULOSIS

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
	%	%	%	%	%
Cattle (excluding Cows) ...	9.23	10.04	12.51	15.54	11.48
Cows	23.97	25.96	33.43	43.78	42.05
Calves	—	0.26	0.36	0.12	—
Pigs	1.27	2.02	2.03	3.40	3.63

CYSTICERCOSIS

								1956	1955
Cattle (excluding Cows) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51%	0·23%
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19%	0·11%

OTHER DISEASES

								1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
								%	%	%	%	%
Cattle (excluding Cows) ...								15.18	15.42	14.69	18.88	16.73
Cows	...	...	...					29.91	31.79	36.00	39.46	45.16
Calves	...	...	...					0.75	2.06	1.56	1.61	1.43
Pigs	...	...	...					4.73	7.65	6.80	12.98	15.83
Sheep	...	...	...					1.78	3.86	3.66	5.96	3.27

SUMMARY OF CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE A

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Slaughtered ...	5676	2691	401	22245	2917	—
Number Inspected	5676	2691	401	22245	2917	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBER- CULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS						
Whole Carcases Condemned...	3	2	2	8	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	859	803	1	389	136	—
Percentage of number inspect- ed affected with diseases other than tuberculosis or cysticercosis	15.18%	29.91%	0.75%	1.78%	4.73%	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole Carcases Condemned...	7	4	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	517	641	—	—	37	—
Percentage of number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	9.23%	23.97%	—	—	1.27%	—
CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY						
Whole Carcases condemned...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	28	5	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspect- ed affected with Cysticercosis	0.51%	0.19%	—	—	—	—

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

	Public Slaughterhouse (lbs.)	Private Slaughterhouse (lbs.)	Total (lbs.)
Tuberculosis	34352	3132	37484
Cysticercosis	1590	251	1841
Other Diseases	32557	4034	36591
TOTAL	68499	7417	75916

TABLE B
TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER DISEASES AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1956

Kind of Animal	Number Exam-ined	Of which were T.B.	Heads	THORAX				ABDOMEN							Entire carcase condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of meat and offal destroyed on account of Tuberculosis	Weight of meat and offal destroyed on account of Cysticercosis	Weight of meat and offal destroyed on account of other diseases	Total weight of meat and offal destroyed for all diseases
				Plucks	Lungs	Hearts and pericardium	Skirts	Livers	Spleens	Stomachs	Kidneys	Mesentery	Uteri	Udders					
Beasts:																			
Cattle exc cows	5676	524	143	—	413	23	36	57	34	34	5	88	14	—	7	16647	1654	14988	33289
Cows	2691	645	190	—	560	21	31	72	37	40	9	151	14	15	4	20222	187	18545	38954
Total Beasts ...	8367	1169	333	—	973	44	67	129	71	74	14	239	28	15	11	36869	1841	33533	72243
Sheep	22245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1129	1129
Pigs	2917	37	30	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	615	—	950	1565
Calves	401	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	979	979
TOTALS ...	33930	1206	363	13	975	44	67	129	71	74	14	239	28	15	11	37484	1841	36591	75916

TABLE C

**TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND WEIGHT OF MEAT
CONDEMNED AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1956**

Diseases	Bulls lbs.	Bul- locks lbs.	Hei- fers lbs.	Cows lbs.	Calves lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Pigs lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis ...	66	3897	12684	20222	—	—	615	37484
Abscesses ...	—	658	915	950	—	38	5	2566
Actinomycosis ...	—	121	118	230	—	—	—	469
Adhesions ...	14	57	27	221	—	2	15	336
Angiomatosis ...	15	138	162	1987	—	—	—	2302
Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	8	5	2	15
Cirrhosis ...	15	28	140	103	—	2	12	300
Congestion ...	—	129	172	111	—	6	66	484
Contamination ...	—	—	—	14	—	2	—	16
Cysticercus Bovis ...	—	515	1139	187	—	—	—	1841
Degeneration ...	—	14	27	239	—	—	—	280
Distomatosis...	38	4986	4846	8762	—	224	—	18856
Dropsy ...	—	4	527	30	—	36	—	597
Echinococcus ...	—	40	79	441	—	15	—	575
Emaciation ...	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	29
Emphysema ...	—	—	8	50	—	—	—	58
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	30	—	3	—	33
Fevered ...	—	—	—	595	—	—	216	811
Indurated ...	—	—	—	2430	—	—	28	2458
Ill-bled (Moribund)	—	—	—	420	—	88	—	508
Immaturity and Foetal Carcasses ...	—	—	—	—	933	—	—	933
Inflammation ...	32	416	316	623	—	5	92	1484
Johnes Disease ...	—	—	230	540	—	—	—	770
Joint-Ill ...	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	38
Mastitis (Acute Septic, Simple) ...	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	104
Melanosis ...	—	14	13	—	—	—	—	27
Necrosis ...	—	—	12	43	—	—	4	59
Nephritis ...	—	—	5	32	—	—	—	37
Parasitic ...	—	38	59	28	—	402	70	597
Pericarditis (Acute, Simple, Septic) ...	—	—	3	13	—	—	337	353
Peritonitis ...	—	—	60	60	—	—	5	125
Pleurisy ...	—	7	42	—	—	—	22	71
Pneumonia and Pneumonycosis ...	—	—	14	8	—	1	21	44
Suffocation ...	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	98
Traumatism ...	—	128	281	481	—	173	55	1118
Tumours (Benign) ...	—	15	25	—	—	—	—	40
	180	11205	21904	38954	979	1129	1565	75916

TOTAL WEIGHT CONDEMNED: 33-tons 17-cwt. 3-qr. 8-lb.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 TO 1954.

Twenty-two slaughtermen were licensed during the year.

PART IX—DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

INSPECTION AND LICENSING

Fifty-five visits were made by public health inspectors (who are appointed Local Authority inspectors for the purpose of the Acts) to markets and collecting centres, for purposes connected with the issue of licences and the various orders and regulations, etc. Eighteen visits were made in regard to transfer of animals under licence.

The Local Authority granted licences during the year under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1954, authorising the holding of 55 markets at which swine were included. Two new Orders came into operation during the year, the Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956, and the Fowl Pest (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956. The Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1954, also was amended.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1938

During the year one piggery in the Borough was placed under movement restrictions at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

PART X—ADMINISTRATION OF SHOPS ACTS

GENERAL

The following Acts and Orders are operative within the Borough area:—

Shops Act, 1950.

Warrington Barbers' and Hairdressers' (Evening) Closing Order, 1927.

Warrington Barbers' and Hairdressers' (Weekly half-holiday) Closing Order, 1926.

Warrington Closing Order (Butchers) 1921.

Warrington Sunday Trading Partial Exemption Order, 1938.

Warrington (Padgate Lane) Shops Late Day Order, 1938.

The early closing day in the Borough is Thursday. The late day for the Padgate area is Friday, and that for the remainder of the Borough is Saturday.

The measures taken during 1955 when the provisions of the Act regarding Sunday opening and weekday closing were circularised to shopkeepers have been instrumental in improving the situation in this respect. A total of 35 supervisory visits were made by inspectors during the year.

The health and comfort provisions in many instances are covered by action taken in respect of food premises, and 101 visits are recorded where attention to the provisions of the Act has been included in work of reconstruction under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

PART XI—DETAILS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

TABLE III

Acts, Bye-laws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 2.	10% deficiency of meat in pork sausage.	Fined	£5	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 2.	10·6% deficiency of meat in pork and beef sausage.	Fined	£5	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 2.	Hot milk containing 22·3% extraneous water.	Fined	£4	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 2.	Hot milk containing 4·7% extraneous water and 12·6% deficient in fat.	Fined	£4	—
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 111 Wellfield St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn— work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39. 86 Ellesmere St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn— work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 7 Lockett Street	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn— work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 20 York Street	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn— work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39, 45. 58 Pierpoint St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn— work completed.	—	8/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 40 Watkin Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn— work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 25 School Road.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn— work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 38 Fairclough Ave.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn— work completed.	—	3/6

TABLE III (continued)

Acts, Bye-laws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 11 Rhodes Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 50 Sharp Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39. 58 Earl Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 7 Beswick Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39. 133 Wellfield St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39. 41 Fitzherbert St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 4 West Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 66 Chorley Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 45. 23 Winifred St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	2/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 39 Victoria Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	—
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 45. 5 Winifred Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	2/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39. 32 Hardy Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	2/6

TABLE III (continued)

Acts, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39. 30 Hardy Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	2/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39. 21 Leonard Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 44 Hale Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 45. 39 Fairclough Ave.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	2/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 27 Howard Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 45. 28 Cobden Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 45. 26 Cobden Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 55 Longshaw St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 39 Kingsway North.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39. 111 Slater Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 67 Forster Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39. 3 Bridgewater St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	6/-

TABLE III (continued)

Acts, Bye-laws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines Costs
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 22 Hale Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	— 3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 12 Forster Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	— 3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 25 Hamilton St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	— 6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 177 Padgate Lane.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Nuisance Order 28 days	— 11/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39. 13 Oldham Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	— 6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 45. 67 Laira Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	— 2/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 45. 9 Appleton St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	— 2/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 11 Walter Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	— 3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39. 21 Birchall St.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	— 2/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39. 23 Birchall Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	— 2/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39. 306 Manchester Rd.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	— 6/-
Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 93, 39. 5 Helsby Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	— 6/-

TABLE III (continued)

Acts, Bye-laws or Regulations under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines	Costs
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 6 Rhodes Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 15 Kerfoot Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93. 33 Hoyle Street.	Failure to abate nuisance arising from general defects of property.	Withdrawn—work completed.	—	3/6

